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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
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The
Norton-Lathrop-Tolles-Doty
American Ancestry
of and others

Ralph Tolles Norton,
James Edward Norton,
Arden Lathrop Norton,
Frank Porter Norton;
Their Children;
and the

Wright-Briggs-Cogswell-Dudley
American Ancestry
of

Ellen Cogswell-Wright-Norton
and
Frances Cogswell-Wright-Norton;
and
Some Family and Local History

Compiled by
JAMES E. NORTON
1916
With Some Added Data of Subsequent Events.

1935.

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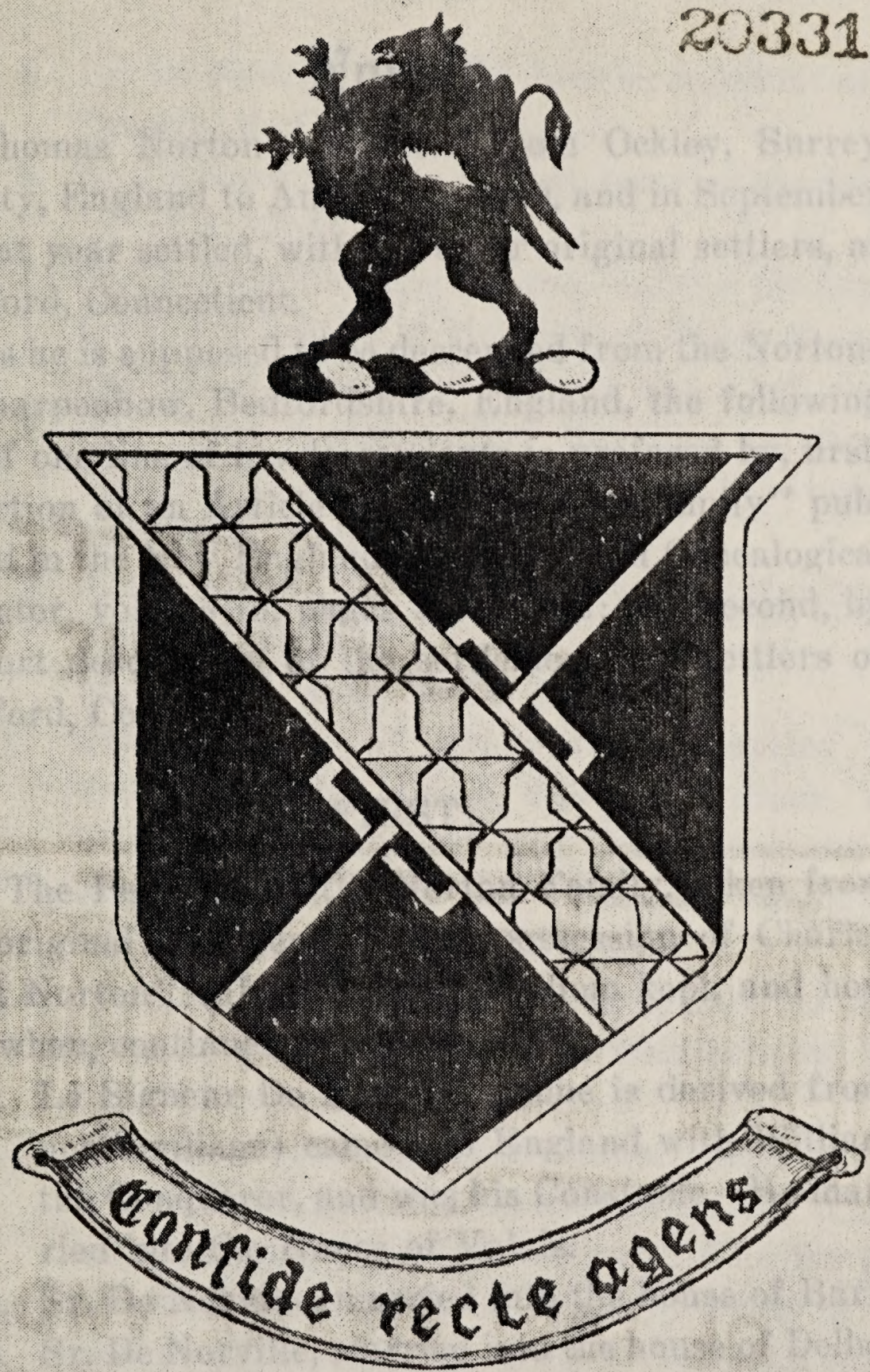
Compiled by
JAMES E. HORTON
1901
With some added data to September
1902.

James R. Norton

2033165



Norton

Recd. Feb 16 - 1777

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Norton

Thomas Norton emigrated from Ockley, Surrey County, England to America in 1639, and in September of that year settled, with the other original settlers, at Guilford, Connecticut.

As he is supposed to be descended from the Nortons of Sharpenhow, Bedfordshire, England, the following list of one line of his descendants is prefaced by, first, a portion of an Article on the "Norton Family" published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, volume 13, pages 225 to 232; and second, by a short description of the settlement and settlers of Guilford, Conn.

FIRST:

"The Pedigree of the Norton Family, taken from the original documents in the possession of Charles Eliot Norton" (after stating by whom kept, and how and when, continues as follows, viz:)

1. Le Signeur De Norville (name is derived from north village) came into England with William the Conqueror, and was his Constable. He married into the House of Valois.
2. Sr. De Norville, married into the house of Barr.
3. Sr. De Norville, married into the house of Delbemonte.
4. Sr. De Norville, married Aueline, daughter of Nevil of Raby.

5. Sr. De Norville, married Joricia, daughter of Sr. Dampre de Court.
6. Sr. De Norville, alias Norton, married the daughter of Sr. John Hadscoke.
7. Sr. De Norville, alias Norton, married the daughter and co-heiress of Monsigneur Bassingbourne, and had a daughter Elizabeth, and a son John[8].
8. Sir John Norton, alias Norville, married a daughter of Lord Grey de Ruthyn, by whom he had John[9], Joan, and Katherine.
9. John Norton of Sharpenhow, Bedfordshire, England, married and had John[10], Jane, Isable and Alice.
10. John Norton, of Sharpenhow, married 1st, daughter of Mr. Danie, and had William, who died young. Married 2nd, Jane, daughter of John Cowper, and had Thomas, Richard[11], Robert, John, Alice and William.
11. Richard Norton, of Sharpenhow, married Marjery, daughter of Wingar of Sharpenhow, and had Thomas and William[12].
12. William Norton of Sharpenhow, married 1st, Margerie, daughter of Will Hawes, and Widow of Mr. Hamon, and had William. Married 2nd, Dennis Cholmley (or Chelmsby) niece to Sir Nicholas Hare, Master of the Rolls; had Thomas (who went to Surrey County, shortly after his marriage, and is supposed to be the Guilford, Conn. emigrant of that name), John, Elizabeth, Francis, Hugh, Daniel, Phoebe and Richard''.

SECOND.

Guilford, Connecticut.

Guilford was settled in 1639, by a company of Puritans, from Surrey and Kent Counties, England; under the leadership of Rev. Henry Whitfield, who with William Leete, afterward Governor of the Province, Thomas Norton, and at least twenty-two others, some with families, others with none, set sail from London, England, on May 20th, 1639, for the New World.

They styled themselves the Guilford Company; and on the first day of June, 1639, while on ship board, the little band signed a "plantaceon" covenant, in which they expressed the purpose to settle near Quinnipiack (New Haven).

The covenant so signed reads as follows:

Covenant.

We, whose names are hereunder written, intending by God's gracious permission, to plant ourselves in New England, and if it may be, in the southerly part, about Quinnipiack:

We do faithfully promise, each to each, for ourselves and families and those that belong to us; that we will, the Lord assisting us, sit down and join together in one entire plantation; and to be helpful each to the other in every common work, according to every man's ability, and as need shall require; and we promise not to desert or leave each other or

the plantation but with the consent of the rest, or the greater part of the Company, who have entered into this agreement.

As for our gathering together in a church way, and the choice of officers and members to be joined together in that way, we do refer ourselves until such time as it shall please God to settle us in our plantation.

In witness whereof we subscribe our names, the First day of June, 1639.

Robert Kitchell, William Plane, Francis Bushnell, Francis Chatfield, John Hughes, William Leete, Thomas Naish, John Parmelin, John Jurdon, Henry Doude, Henry Whitfield, John Stone, John Bishop, Abraham Cruttenden, Richard Guttridge, William Chittenden, Thomas Norton, William Halle, William Dudley, Thomas Joanes, Henry Kingsnorth, John Mepham, William Stone, Thomas Cooke, John Hoadley."

Between the 10th and 15th of July, 1639, they entered New Haven harbor; their ships—for they had two—being the first vessels that had entered it.

After landing at New Haven, measures were immediately taken to find a suitable location for the Company. After careful search, they decided upon "Menunkatuck"; to this they subsequently gave the name of Guilford, after the county seat of Surrey County, England, where many of them had lived.

The original town included the present towns of Madison and Guilford, and stretched along the coast

of Long Island Sound, from Branford to Killingworth, a distance of nine or ten miles in a straight line, and extending back from the Sound about the same distance.

The whole of the original town was originally inhabited by Indians, who called the western part of it, Menunkatuck.

The part of the township, which embraces nearly all the present town of Guilford, was purchased of the Sachem-squaw of Menunkatuck, Shaumpishuh, September 29th, 1639, by Henry Whitfield, Robert Kitchell, William Leete, William Chittenden, John Bishop and John Caffinge, in behalf of themselves and the others of their party.

The articles given for this tract were twelve coats, twelve fathoms of wampum, twelve glasses, twelve pairs of shoes, twelve hatchets, twelve pairs of stockings, twelve hoes, four kettles, twelve knives, twelve hats, twelve porringers, twelve spoons, and two English coats.

The settlement commenced immediately after this purchase; and before winter set in, they had cleared the necessary land and built houses, and moved into them.

One of the houses built at that time, was the Henry Whitfield house, which was built of stone, and is now standing; it is said to be the oldest house now standing in the United States; some years ago, it was purchased by the State of Connecticut, and it is now used by the state as an Historical Museum building.

After the Whitfield house was completed, it was used by the community, to hold their church services

in, until their first church was built, a year or two later, as well as being used by the Rev. Henry Whitfield and his family, as a residence.

Mr. Whitfield was desirous of extending the plantation, and it was through his efforts, that other purchases of land were made from the Indians; a portion being purchased from Uncas, who claimed the land by virtue of the conquest of the Pequoids or Pequoits, in which he assisted.

The original settlers were mostly farmers; they had not a merchant among them, and scarcely a mechanic; it was with great trouble and expense that they procured a blacksmith.

Thomas Norton was the first miller; he was appointed miller, by the Company, or settlement in 1646, and he received compensation from the Company, or settlement, in addition to one-half of the toll, which he took from each grist; the other half of the toll, going to the Company or settlement. He served as miller from the time of his appointment until his death in 1648.

The Thomas Norton house was built and stood on what is now State street in the village of Guilford.

The following data, down to Elihu Norton[5], as to names, dates, and places of births, marriages and deaths, is taken from an Article on "The Descendents of Thomas Norton of Guilford, Conn.", published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, volume 54, page 269 (in 1900).

From Elihu Norton[5] down, and also as to such other information, not included in the above classification, it has been gathered from the town records and town his-

tories of different towns, in which the persons referred to, respectively, resided, and from the family records still extant and accessible; and is in all respects authentic and correct, except where it states that the matter is in doubt.

THOMAS NORTON[1].

Son of William Norton, of Sharpenhow, Bedfordshire, England, and Dennis Cholmley, or Chelmsby, his 2nd wife.

Born about 1582, probably at Sharpenhow, England.

Married Grace Wells, at Shelton Parish, Bedfordshire, England, May 5th, 1631. (see N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg. Vol. 51.)

Resided at Sharpenhow; Shelton Parish; and at or near Ockley, Surrey County, England; and at Guilford, Conn.

Died at Guilford, Conn. in 1648.

Children:

I. ANNE, b., in England, m. John Warner of Saybrook, Conn. at Hartford, Conn., in 1649. (see Hartford town records.)

II. GRACE, b., in England; m., William Seward of Guilford, Conn.

III. MARY, b., 1635, in England; m., Samuel Rockwell, of Windsor, Conn. April 7th, 1660. (see Hist. of town of Windsor, Conn., also Rockwell genealogy, in the N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg. Vol. 4.)

IV. JOHN, b., 1640, at Guilford, Conn.; died March 5th, 1704.

V. ABIGAIL, b., 1642, at Guilford, Conn. m., Ananias Tryon, at Saybrook, Conn., Aug. 6th, 1667. (see Saybrook Town Records, where name is spelled "Ananias Trians.")

VI. THOMAS[2], (History of Wolcott says, was born 1646, at Guilford, Conn. Deacon Lewis M. Norton, of Goshen, Conn., says, born about 1636, in England.)

Remarks:

THOMAS NORTON[1], emigrated from England, (Ockley, Surrey County) to America, with his wife and family, in 1639; as a part of Rev. Henry Whitfield's company of immigrants.

He is stated to have been, just prior to leaving England, church warden, in Rev. Henry Whitfield's parish, at Ockley, Surrey Co., England.

Deacon Lewis M. Norton, of Goshen, Conn., identifies him as Thomas, the youngest child of William Norton of Sharpenhow, and Dennis Chelmsby, his 2nd wife, and gives the date of his birth as 1582.

He was the first miller of Guilford, Conn., and served as such until his death in 1648.

The History of Wolcott, Conn., states that he came to Guilford, Conn. from Ockley, England, having a wife and three daughters; that he had married Grace Wells, 14 years before.

Thomas Norton[2].

Son of Thomas Norton[1] and Grace (Wells) Norton.

Born either 1636, at or near Ockley, England, or 1646, at Guilford, Conn.

Married Elizabeth Mason, at Saybrook, Conn., May 8th, 1671, daughter of Nicholas Mason, of Saybrook, Conn. The marriage is recorded in the town Records of Saybrook, Conn. (See N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg. Vol. 4, page 139.) She died at Saybrook, Conn., January 31st, 1699. (Savages

Genealogical Dictionary, Vol. 3, page 293, says Thomas Norton[2] married Elizabeth, daughter of John Mason. On careful research and investigation it appears that said Dictionary is in error in regard to the parentage of said Elizabeth Mason.)

Resided at Guilford, Conn., Saybrook, Conn. and Durham, Conn.

Died latter part of year 1712, at Durham, Conn.

Children:

I. ELIZABETH, b., Oct. 13th, 1674; died April 2nd, 1676.

II. THOMAS, b., June 1st, 1677; died Aug. 26th, 1726.

III. ELIZABETH, b., Dec. 26th, 1679.

IV. JOSEPH[3], b., Nov. 6, 1681; died Dec. 1756.

V. SAMUEL, b., Nov. 6th, 1681; died July 13th, 1767.

VI. ABIGAIL, b., Oct. 26th, 1683.

VII. EBENEZER, b., Oct. 26th, 1683.

VIII. JOHN, b., Oct. 3rd, 1686; died Dec. 1768.

Remarks:

THOMAS NORTON[2], of Saybrook, Conn., was a farmer in prosperous circumstances. His education was good for the period. He left Guilford, Conn. early, never having been a freeman there. With fourteen others, on Sept. 9th, 1662, he signed a writing on the records, at Saybrook, Conn. agreeing to sustain John Clark, Sen., in opposing the settlement of Killingworth at the Hammonassett River.

He was made a freeman at Saybrook, Conn., Sept. 9th, 1668. (See Saybrook Town Records, in N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg., Vol. 4, page .)

The connection of the Norton's with Saybrook, commenced early, when Mary Norton, sister of Thomas Norton[2], married Samuel Rockwell, April 6th, 1660, at Windsor, Conn., she is described as from Saybrook, Conn. (See Windsor Town Records.)

THOMAS NORTON[2] was willed 500 acres of land near Killingworth, Conn., by Uncas, an Indian chief.

He served during King Phillips war—part of the time on the sloop Swan, (See N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg., Vol. 37, page 367) and under Major Thomas Savage.

JOSEPH NORTON[3].

Son of Thomas Norton[2] and Elizabeth (Mason) Norton.

Born at Saybrook, Conn., Nov. 6th, 1681.

Married Deborah Cruttenden, daughter of Isaac Cruttenden, at Guilford, Conn.
She was born Oct. 23rd, 1673; died in 1756.

Resided at Guilford, Conn. and Durham, Conn.

Died at Durham, Conn., Dec. 1756.

Children:

I. JOSEPH[4], b., Sept. 2nd, 1709; died April 23rd, 1773.

II. ISAAC, b., Aug. 17th, 1712; died 1793.

III. JOEL, b., January , 1714. Single.

IV. THOMAS, b., May 15th, 1715.

V. DEBORAH, b., 1719; m., her cousin, John Norton.

Remarks:

JOSEPH NORTON[3] went to Durham, Conn., as one of the original proprietors of that town, in or before 1708, (See History of Durham, Conn., pages 21-26-&-27).

The following is a copy of an entry in the Town Records of the town of Durham, Conn., being part of the "Proprietor's Records" found in the History of Durham, page 341 viz:

> "Joseph Norton, the son of Joseph and Deborah Norton, was borne, Sept. ye 2nd. day, 1709. pr. James Wadsworth, Town Clerk."

ISAAC CRUTTENDEN, father of Deborah, wife of Joseph Norton[3], married Lydia, daughter of Anthony (or John) Thompson of New Haven, Conn., Sept. 20th, 1665. He was a son of Abraham Cruttenden (also spelled Crittenden), who emigrated from Kent, England, to Guilford, Conn., in 1639, with the Rev. Henry Whitfield's company; and who was one of the signers of the Guilford Plantation Covenant; (See Savage's Genealogical Dictionary).

JOSEPH NORTON[4].

Son of Joseph Norton[3] and Deborah (Cruttenden) Norton.

Born Sept. 2nd, 1709, at Durham, Conn. (See Durham Town Records and Proprietors Records, town of Durham, in History of Durham, Conn., page 341.)

Married 1st., Prudence Osborne, Sept. 16th, 1729, at Durham, Conn. (see Durham town Records); she was the daughter of John Osborne and his wife, Prudence Blagge; and was born at Stratford, Conn., May 13th, 1710. (See History of Stratford, Conn., page 1260.) She died May 4th, 1768.

2nd., Esther Stanley, who died February 25th, 1795.

Children, all by first wife:

I. MEHITABLE, b., July 12th, 1730, at Durham, Conn.; baptised, Aug. 23rd, 1730; died January 1st, 1767; m., Charles Brooks, (see Durham Town Records).

II. ELIHU[5], b., January 11th, 1732; died 1805-6.

III. DANIEL, b., March 2nd, 1736; m., Elizabeth Howe, at Goshen, Conn., May 27th, 1762. (See Goshen Town Records, in History of Goshen.) He died February 4th, 1799.

IV. ESTHER, b., Dec. 18th, 1738; bapt., at Durham, Conn., Dec. 24th, 1738; m., Miles Norton.

V. PRUDENCE, b., 1740; bapt. Aug. 24th, 1742; m., Joseph Howe of Goshen, Conn., Oct. 12th, 1768. He died April 17th, 1807; she died June 15th, 1825. (See Goshen, Conn., Town Records.)
Resided at Durham, Conn., until April 1760, when he removed to Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn.

Remarks:

JOSEPH NORTON[4] Jr., is spoken of once in the Durham Town Records as "Jesse Norton, Jr.", being the entry of the birth of Elihu[5], his son, but as the same entry speaks of Prudence, his wife, and the record of the baptism of Elihu[5] speaks of him, as the son of "Joseph Norton, Jr." and Prudence, his wife, there can be no doubt but that the entry of the name of "Jesse" was a mistake.

See History of Durham, Conn., the Town Records of births, marriages, and deaths, the Proprietor's Records, and Records of Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, of baptisms and marriages etc., therein contained.

ELIHU NORTON[5].

Son of Joseph[4] and Prudence (Osborne) Norton.

Born at Durham, Conn., January 11th, 1732. (See Durham Town Records.) Baptised by Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, at Durham, Jan. 16th, 1732. (See Records of Nathaniel Chauncey, in History of Durham, Conn.)

Married Dinah Snow, about 1755 or early part of 1756; near Durham, Conn.

Resided at Durham, Conn., until 1756, when he removed to Goshen, Litchfield, Co., Conn., where he lived until 1778, when he removed to Strafford, Orange Co., Vermont.

Died at Strafford, Orange Co., Vermont, in 1805 or 1806.

Children:

I. NATHAN, b., at Goshen, Conn., Jan. 12th, 1757; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

II. JOSEPH, b., at Goshen, Conn., July 25th, 1759; m., at Goshen, Experience Smith, May 7th, 1779; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

III. ELISHA, b., at Goshen, Conn., July 19th, 1761; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

IV. ZERAH[6], b., at Goshen, Conn., July 17th, 1763; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

V. ELIHU, b., Goshen, Conn., July 26th, 1767.

VI. DANIEL, b., at Goshen, Conn., April 27th, 1771.

VII. SETH, b., at Goshen, Conn., Aug. 2nd, 1773.

VIII. DINAH, b., probably at Strafford, Vermont, about 1778; she married 1st, Mr. Frary; 2nd, Jacob Stevens.

Remarks:

The dates of the births of Elihu Norton[5]'s children are taken from an abstract of the Goshen Town Records, on file in the Town Clerk's Office of the town of Goshen, Conn., made June 6th, 1901, by the Town Clerk (Dr. J. Howard North).

The date of his removal, with his family, to Strafford, Vermont, was furnished by the Town Clerk of Strafford, Vermont, from the records on file in his office.

Of his seven sons, the four oldest served with the Vermont troops during the Revolutionary War. (See Revolutionary War Records on file in the Office of the Adjutant General of the State of Vermont, at Montpelier, Vermont.)

The following is a copy of the church record of the Church of Christ, Durham, Conn., kept by Rev. Elizur Goodrich, Pastor thereof, viz:
"Elihu Norton and Dinah, his wife, removed Dec. 19th, 1756."
(See History of Durham (Fowler's) page 299.)

ZERAH NORTON[6].

Son of Elihu Norton[5] and Dinah (Snow) Norton.

Born at Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn., July 17th, 1763. (See Goshen, Conn. Town Records.)

Married 1st, Ruth (Chamberlain?).

2nd, Elizabeth Newman, at Strafford, Vt., Sept. 11th, 1796, by William Dennison, Justice of the Peace. (See Strafford, Vermont, town Records.)

Resided at Goshen, Conn. until 1778, when he removed with his father to Strafford, Vt., where he resided until about 1820 or 1825, when he removed to Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Died at Freedom, Cattaraugus County, New York, Oct. 13th, 1840, while living with his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Campbell Moore. Buried in Elton Cemetery, Elton, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Children, by his first wife:

I. OLIVE, b., at Strafford, Vt., Feb. 13th, 1786.

II. AMBROSE[7], b., at Strafford, Vt., Feb. 12th, 1788.

III. JESSE, b., at Strafford, Vt., March 1st, 1790.

IV. ELISHA, b., at Strafford, Vt., Dec. 12th, 1791.

V. CLARISSA, b., at Strafford, Vt., Feb. 12th, 1794.

by 2nd wife:

VI. ELIZABETH, b., about 1797, at Strafford, Vt.

Remarks:

The dates of the births of the children of Zerah Norton[6] and of his second marriage, are taken from an abstract of the Strafford Town Records (except as to birth of daughter Elizabeth, which does not appear on said records) which was made July 31st, 1901, by Nathan B. Cobb, Town Clerk of said town.

The first United States census, viz: 1790, gives Zerah Norton as a resident of Strafford, Orange County, Vermont, and enumerates two females and one male, in his family.

He served several different times, with the Vermont troops in the Revolutionary War; serving first in Capt. John Powell's Co. of Vermont Militia in 1780; and he was in service, at the time of the inspection in Nov., 1780, made by Brig. Gen. Olcott.

He also served during the Royalton and Barnard alarms.

He also served from the opening of the campaign of 1781, until June 30th of that year, in Capt. Abner Seelye's Co. of Vermont Militia. He also served in Capt. Abner Seelye's Co. in Col. Benj. Wait's Batallion (Service of Vermont) from July 1st to Nov. 31st, inclusive, 1781.

The above data as to his service, being taken from an abstract of the Vermont State Records on file in the Adj. General's Office at Montpelier, Vt.

He was taken prisoner by the enemy, while scouting, Oct. 19th, 1781; was carried to St. Johns, then to Chambly and then to Prisoners' Island, where he remained in captivity fourteen months, when he was liberated by the British, and returned home, arriving there Nov. 17th, 1782.

The following is a copy of the bill rendered to the State of Vermont by him, and the action of the state authorities thereon, as it appears in "Rolls of the Soldiers in the Revolutionary War", compiled by John E. Goodrich, published by the authority of the Vermont Legislature, in 1904, by Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vt. (Volume is in New York Public Library), at page 760, viz:

"480. Zerah Norton, prisoner.

State of Vermont.

To Zerah Norton, Dr.

To twelve months and eighteen days service, while in captivity from October 19th, 1781 to the 17th of November, 1782.

at 40/ pr month	(pounds)	23.40
" one gun taken by enemy		3.00
" powder horn and bullet pouch		6.00
" blanket, apprised at	24/	1.40
" pocket compass,		.60
	(pounds)	30.00

Nov. 29th, 1784.

Zerah Norton.

Pay Table Office
Sunderlin, Nov. 29.
1784. The above account is examined and approved, and the Treasurer is directed to pay the same, being thirty pounds, lawful money, to Zerah Norton, (or bearer) (sign for pounds) 30.00.

Timo. Brownson
Sam'l Bartlitt Committee.

Treasurer's Office,
Sunderland, Jany 25th, 1785. Received of the Treasurer, the contents of the above order, in behalf of Zerah Norton.

Elisha Bartlitt"

He was a Revolutionary War Pensioner, his pension being allowed Oct. 16th, 1832, when he resided in Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y.

The records of the Pension Department, at Washington, D. C., besides reciting the date and place of his birth, his second marriage, his place of residence at the time of granting his pension, the date and place of his death, and his military service, as hereinbefore stated in this record, gives the following statement as to his capture and captivity, viz: "was taken prisoner while scouting, carried to St. Johns and Chambly, then to Prisoner's Island, where he remained 14 months, and was then liberated and arrived home Nov. 7th, 1783."

AMBROSE NORTON[7].

Son of Zerah Norton[6] and Ruth (Chamberlain) Norton.

Born at Strafford, Orange Co., Vermont, Feb. 12th, 1788. (See Strafford Town Records.)

Married 1st, Sylvia Kendall, daughter of Peter and Mary (Hart) Kendall, at Vermont, Sept. 12th, 1811. She was born Oct. 28th, 1789, and died June 14, 1846.

2nd, Widow Sally (Norton) (Webster) Reynolds, his cousin, at Bethany, N. Y.

Resided at Strafford, Vermont, until 1810, when he removed to Bethany, Genesee Co., New York.

Died at Bethany, N. Y., April 11th, 1856. See Surrogate Court Record of proof of his will, at Batavia, N. Y.

Children, all by his first wife:

I. LORENZO DOW[8], b., at Bethany, N. Y., Feb. 23rd, 1814;

II. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, b., at Bethany, N. Y., Oct. 1st, 1816; m., 1st, Edna Frary, had no children of first marriage; 2nd, Elizabeth Locke; had two sons, Walter and Frederick; died about 1886, at Bethany, N. Y.

III. SYLVIA ELVIRA, b., at Bethany, N. Y., July 18th, 1823; m., Sylvester Stevens; had two children, Frank, who married Estelle Harding, and had Flora, Scott, Annette, Fred, Mary, Walter and Dean. 2nd, Ida, who m., Wm. Carr, and had one child, Blanche. She, Sylvia Elvira, died at Section, Coffey County, Kansas, 1887.

IV. Ursula, b., at Bethany, N. Y., Dec. 5th, 1825; m., Norris Kendall, at Bethany, N. Y.; had no children; died at Morrison, Ill., Oct. 13th, 1862.

V. PERSIS, b., at Bethany, N. Y., Nov. 18th, 1827; m., at Bethany, N. Y., James Stewart; had no children; died at Bethany, March 5, 1853.

Remarks:

The above data as to births, marriages, and deaths is taken from family records, still extant.

In 1810, Ambrose Norton[7] located in Bethany, Genesee County, N. Y., and took up some land from the Holland Company, which he held on contract until 1819, when he finished paying for it, and received a deed thereof from said company.

He first erected a house or log cabin on said land; but between 1820 and 1830, he erected a brick house thereon, of the prevailing New England style, himself manufacturing the brick that was used in building the house, with material on said farm. The house is still standing, apparently in good repair (1916).

He served a short time in the war of 1812; being a private in Capt. Richard Peck's Company (Churchill's) 164 Regt. N. Y. Militia, serving part of May, June and part of July, 1812—also in December, 1813;—and again Sept. and Oct., 1814.

In 1856 a land warrant for bounty land, so-called, was granted by the United States government, for such service; and Ambrose Lathrop Norton[9] took up 160 acres of land thereunder, in the town of Geneva, Freeborn County, Minn., in 1859.

For records of his military service, see Records of U. S. Pension Bureau, at Washington, D. C.

SYLVIA KENDALL, wife of Ambrose Norton[7], and mother of all his children, was a daughter of Peter Kendall and Mary Hart Kendall, his wife, of Stafford, or South Stafford, Orange County, Vermont; she was born at Vermont, Oct. 28th, 1789.

PETER KENDALL, her father, lived in Stafford, Vermont, Bethany, N. Y., and Middlebury, N. Y., he died in Middlebury, N. Y., March 22nd, 1844, aged 83 years; he was buried

THE NORTON HOMESTEAD, BUILT IN 1826 BY AMBROSE NORTON UPON HIS FARM IN THE TOWN OF BETHANY, GENESEE COUNTY, N. Y.

in the cemetery at Bethany, N. Y. The following inscription appears on his tombstone, which is still (1916) standing, viz:

"He was a soldier in the Revolution."

Peter Kendall enlisted on two occasions, and served the first time about six weeks; the second time about six months, in Vermont regiments, in the Revolutionary War, enlisting from Windsor, Windsor County, Vt. See Vermont in the Revolution.

He was a Revolutionary pensioner; the records of the U. S. War Department, and the Bureau of Pensions at Washington, D. C., show that he served from Feby. 11th, 1781, to March 20th, 1781, in Lieut. Beriah Green's Company of Vermont Militia; and that he served for six months from May 1781, in Capt. Benjamin's Company, Col. Benjamin Wait's Regt.

That his residence at the time of his enlistment, was Windsor, Windsor County, Vt.; that he was born in Leominster, Worcester Co., Mass., July 2nd, 1763; that his pension was granted Oct. 16th, 1832; and that he then resided in Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y.

His will, in which he mentions all of his children, and his 2nd wife, Hepsibeth, was admitted to probate in the Wyoming County, N. Y., Surrogate's Court, April 29th, 1844.

Following is a list of the American Kendall ancestors:

JOHN KENDALL[1] was born in England in 1608; died in Cambridge County, England, 1660; he had Francis[2].

FRANCIS[2], b., in England; m., Mary Tidd, Dec. 24, 1644; he died at Woburn, Mass., 1708. He settled first at Charlestown, Mass., later at Woburn, Mass. (see Kendall Family in America, by Clemens, pages 4 and 5; also Sewell's History of Woburn, page 619). He was a selectman eighteen years, and "a gentleman of great respectability and influence." Francis Kendall[2] and Mary Tidd Kendall had John[3].

JOHN[3], b., July 2nd, 1646; m., 1st, Hannah Bartlett, Jan. 2nd, 1668; 2nd, Elizabeth Comey, March 29th, 1681; 3rd, Eunice Brooks Carter; he died 1732. John[3] and Elizabeth Comey Kendall had Francis[4].

FRANCIS[4], b., at Woburn, Mass., April 11, 1682; m., Abigail in 1714; they had Amos[5].

AMOS[5], b., Woburn, Mass., June 22, 1725; m., Mary . He died later than 1789. He was a Revolutionary soldier. In the first U. S. census he is listed as the head of a family at Windsor, Vt. Amos[5] and Mary Kendall had Peter[6].

PETER[6], b., at Leominster, Mass., 1762; m., 1st, Mary Hart; 2nd, Hepsibeth Green. Peter[6] and Mary Hart Kendall had Sylvia[7].

SYLVIA[7] married Ambrose Norton at Vt., Sept. 12th, 1811.

Lorenzo Dow Norton[8].

Son of Ambrose Norton[7] and Sylvia (Kendall) Norton.

Born at Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., Feb. 23rd, 1814.

Married 1st, at Bethany, N. Y., Roxa Minerva Lathrop, daughter of Solomon Lathrop, June 2nd, 1833; she died Sept. 11th, 1866, at Geneva, Ill.

2nd, (widow) Marilla Beers, at Geneva, Ill., Sept. 6th, 1868.

Resided at Bethany, Genesee County, N. Y., Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., Morrison, Ill., Geneseo, Ill., Geneva, Ill., Angus, Iowa and Havelock, Iowa.

Died at Havelock, Iowa, August 1888.

Children, by first wife:

I. MARY, b., at Bethany, N. Y., June 3rd, 1834; she m., James Stewart, at Bethany, N. Y.; had no children; died at Bethany, N. Y., Oct. 17th, 1872.

II. SOLON, b., at Bethany, N. Y., July 30th, 1835; m., at Darien, N. Y., Frances Mc'Intyre; died at Flint, Mich., July 23rd, 1873; he had one child, Frances Mary, who married a Mr. Liebenow, at Whitewater, Wis.; he died, and she resides (1916) at Flint, Mich. M., 2nd, a Mr. Perry.

III. AMBROSE LATHROP[9], b., in Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., March 4th, 1837; died at Cobleskill, N. Y., Feb. 16th, 1912.

IV. SYLVIA ANNETTE, b., at Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., Feb. 26th, 1851; m., at Geneseo, Ill., Herbert L. Dolph. Had one child, Frederick, who m., Mae, and has Martha and Roy, and lives (1916) at Aurora, Ill. She died at Iowa City, Iowa, Feb. 4th, 1873.

V. JAY LESTER, b., at Darien, N. Y., Nov. 4th, 1853; m., at Luverne, Minn., Betsy Mogan, 1887; had five children, Lester G., Ralph J., Ernest M., Nettie S. and Alexander M. He removed to Ord, Nebraska, in 1903; died at Ord, Neb., Aug. 11th, 1903.

Children by 2nd wife:

VI. HUGH, b., at Geneseo, Ill., April 10th, 1870; m., Ethel Flint, Dec. 18th, 1895; has no children; was living (in 1909) at Texhoma, Oklahoma.

VII. ELMA, b., at Geneseo, Ill., June 14th, 1874; m., Hiram C. Carson; has two children, Edna and Cora. She was living (in 1909) at Geneseo, Illinois.

Remarks:

The above data is taken from the family records. Lorenzo Dow Norton[8], crossed the continent to California, in 1850; after spending several months there searching for gold, he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

LESTER G. NORTON, son of Jay L., above named, married at Ord, Nebraska, Aug. 29, 1909, Edna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Shirley.

Ambrose Lathrop Norton[9].

Son of Lorenzo Dow Norton[8] and Roxa Minerva (Lathrop[7]) Norton.

Born at Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., March 4th, 1837.

Married at Bennington, Wyoming Co., N. Y., "Nancy" Katherine Tolles[7], daughter of James Sibley Tolles[6] and Nancy Harriet Doty[6], April 2nd, 1862.

Resided at Bethany, N. Y., Darien, N. Y., Geneva, Minn., Geneseo, Ill., Moline, Ill., Davenport, Iowa, Buffalo, N. Y., and Bennington, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Died at Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Feb. 16th, 1912; at the home of his son, Hon. Arden L. Norton.

Children:

I. RALPH TOLLES[10], b., at Moline, Ill., Nov. 5th, 1864.

II. JAMES EDWARD[11], b., at Davenport, Iowa, April 4th, 1867.

III. ARDEN LATHROP[12], b., at Buffalo, N. Y., May 3rd, 1875.

IV. FRANK PORTER[13], b., at Bennington, N. Y., April 6th, 1880.

Remarks:

AMBROSE LATHROP NORTON[9], in 1859, took up 160 acres of land near Geneva, Minn., on a land warrant, granted for his grandfather's, (Ambrose Norton[7]) military service in the war of 1812-14.

In the spring of 1862, shortly after his marriage, he enlisted in Company of the Regt. N. Y. Vols., was chosen 2nd. Lieutenant; but on examination by the Medical Examiners, at Elmira, N. Y., was rejected, as physically un-

fit for service. Later, while living at Davenport, Iowa, he was drafted, and was again examined, and rejected by the Medical Examiners.

In the fall of 1862, he moved to Geneseo, Ill., and in 1864, he removed to Moline, Ill.; in December, 1864, he moved to Davenport, Iowa; removing from there to Buffalo, N. Y., in the spring of 1869; and in February, 1877, he moved to Bennington, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he resided, on the "Tolles" farm until his death, which occurred very suddenly, while he and his wife, were visiting his son, Hon. Arden L. Norton, at Cobleskill, N. Y.; his remains were brought back to his home, and interred in Forest Hill Cemetery, in the Village of Attica, N. Y.

He received his education in the common schools and at the Alexander Academy, at Alexander, N. Y., then under charge of Horace Briggs, L.L.D.

After leaving said Academy, at Alexander, N. Y., he taught school successfully, in Darien, N. Y., and in Geneva, Minn.

Ralph Tolles Norton[10].

Son of Ambrose Lathrop Norton[9], and Katherine (Tolles[7]) Norton.

Born at Moline, Illinois, November 5th, 1864.

Married 1st, Mary Y. Keator, of Moline, Ill., at Moline, Ill., Oct. 5th, 1886. She died May 21st, 1890, at San Antonio, Tex.

2nd, Frances Cogswell Wright, daughter of William H. Wright and Ellen C. Wright of Attica, N. Y., Oct. 2nd, 1895.

Resided at Davenport, Iowa; Buffalo, N. Y., Bennington, N. Y., Attica, N. Y., Schenectady, N. Y. Syracuse, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., Cobleskill, N. Y. Brooklyn, N. Y., Waterford, N. Y., Brookville,

Pa., Newburgh, N. Y., and Bayport, Long Island, N. Y.

Died at New York City, N. Y., Oct. 9th, 1916.

Child, by first wife:

I. JOHN KEATOR, b., at Bennington, N. Y., Aug. 2nd, 1887; died at Bennington, N. Y., Feb. 19th, 1890.

Children by 2nd wife:

II. RALPH DUDLEY, b., at Syracuse, N. Y., March 24th, 1898.

III. NATHANIEL COGSWELL, b., at Cobleskill, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1901.

IV. FRANCES ELEANOR, b., at Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 31st, 1907.

V. MARY WRIGHT, b., at Bayport, Long Island, N. Y., Aug. 29th, 1911.

Remarks:

RALPH TOLLES NORTON[10], was a Civil Engineer, and the practice of his profession required him to move frequently; having been employed on Railroad construction or public works, during the whole of his professional career.

He was engaged, as such engineer, on the construction of the Lehigh R. R. from Geneva, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.; on the construction of the Herkimer and Malone R. R., now part of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. system; had charge of the construction of the Schenectady, N. Y. water system; was engaged on the construction of the Power Tunnel, at Niagara Falls, N. Y.; and on the Subway tunnels, New York City; was the engineer in charge, for the contractor of the building of the Waterford locks, on the Barge Canal; completed the Mount Pleasant Tunnel, on the Baltimore and Western R. R.

He became Vice-President of the Carter Construction Company in 1914. In 1916, he was a member of the firm of Norton, Head, and Dineen, the Company that constructed the tunnels for the City of St. Louis, Mo., for its trunk sewer, and storm water disposal system.

He died at New York City, N. Y., Oct. 9th, 1916, after an operation; his remains were brought to Attica, N. Y., his former home, and interred in Forest Hill Cemetery.

JAMES EDWARD NORTON[11].

Son of Ambrose Lathrop Norton[9], and Katherine (Tolles[7]) Norton.

Born at Davenport, Iowa, April 4th, 1867.
Baptised at Dutch Reform Church, Davenport, Iowa.

Married Ellen Cogswell Wright, daughter of William H. Wright, and Ellen Cogswell Wright, at Attica, N. Y., Sept. 8th, 1892.

Resided at Davenport, Iowa, until 1869; in Buffalo, N. Y. until Feb., 1877; in Bennington, N. Y. until 1889; in Attica N. Y. until April, 1899; and in Warsaw, N. Y. where he now resides.

Children:

I. KATHERINE, b., at Attica, N. Y., May 22nd, 1895.

II. MARGARET, b., at Warsaw, N. Y., April 28th, 1900.

Remarks:

JAMES EDWARD NORTON[11], graduated from Attica High School, in 1886. He taught school two terms; then in July, 1887, he commenced the study of law in the office of O. P. Stockwell, in Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he remained until April, 1890, when he formed a partnership with Russel J. Stone, for the practice of law, under the firm name of Stone & Norton; which partnership continued until January 1st, 1899.

He was admitted to the Bar, at Buffalo, N. Y., in June, 1890.

He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace of the Town of Attica, N. Y., in 1897; holding that office until December, 1898, when he resigned it.

He was elected to the office of County Judge and Surrogate of the County of Wyoming, N. Y., Nov. 8th, 1898, for a term of six years; receiving a majority of 185 votes; and took the office Jan. 1st, 1899.

June 6th, 1904, he was unanimously re-nominated, by the Republican party, for said office of County Judge and Surrogate; and on Nov. 8th, 1904, was re-elected to said office, by a majority of 2524 votes, running against the same candidate on the Democratic ticket, whom he ran against six years before.

July 25th, 1910, he was again unanimously re-nominated by the Republican party for said office of County Judge and Surrogate, and on Nov. 8th, 1910, was again re-elected to said office.

Nominations by Direct Primaries having been established, and party conventions abolished, prior to 1916, he was nominated by the Republican Party, in its Direct Primary, Sept. 19th, 1916, for said office of County Judge and Surrogate, without opposition; and the Democratic, Progressive, and Prohibition Parties also nominated him for said office.

Nov. 7th, 1916, he was re-elected, the fourth time, to said office, receiving all the votes cast in the County, for that office.

September 19th, 1922, he was nominated at the Direct Primaries, for the fifth time, by the Republican Party of Wyoming County, for the office of County Judge and Surrogate. Two weeks later, Oct. 2nd, 1922, at the Judicial Convention of the Republican Party for the 8th Judicial District of the State of New York, comprising Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming Counties, he was unanimously nominated for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He could not under the law, as it then was, decline the nomination for County Judge, and was a candidate for both offices, at the election Nov. 7th, 1922. He was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, by a majority of over 53,000 votes; and

he was elected County Judge by a majority of over 3100 votes. He declined the office of County Judge and Surrogate; and on Jan. 1st, 1923, he entered upon the office of Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of fourteen years.

ARDEN LATHROP NORTON[12].

Son of Ambrose Lathrop Norton[9], and Katherine (Tolles[7]) Norton.

Born at Buffalo, N. Y., May 3rd, 1875.

Married at Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Oct. 9th, 1901, Jessie Schuyler Van Schaick, daughter of Hon. John Van Schaick and Frances Shaver Van Schaick, of Cobleskill, N. Y.

Resided at Buffalo, N. Y., Bennington, N. Y. and Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N. Y.

Children:

I. JOHN VAN SCHAICK, b., at Albany, N. Y., July 31st, 1904.

II. ARDEN LATHROP, JR., b., at Cobleskill, N. Y., Aug. 14th, 1906.

III. JAMES TOLLES, b., at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., Sept. 12th, 1910.

IV. MARGARET ELIZABETH, b., at Cobleskill, N. Y., June 3rd, 1917.

V. JOSEPH LOUIS, b., at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 6th, 1918.

Remarks:

ARDEN LATHROP NORTON[12], received his education at the Attica High School. He studied law, attending the Buffalo Law School one year, and the Albany Law School, one year.

He was admitted to the Bar, at Syracuse, N. Y., in March, 1898, but he never practiced law.

He held a political position at Albany, N. Y., one winter and at Waterford, N. Y., one summer.

Before commencing the study of law, he taught school for several terms.

After he was admitted to the Bar, he was interested in contracting.

In 1909, he located at Cobleskill, N. Y., and purchased the limestone quarries there, and developed them quite extensively. In 1913, he formed the Norton Stone & Lime Company, Inc., of which he became the President, to carry on the business of the Quarries, and manufacturing ground and burnt lime for agricultural purposes, and has built up a large and prosperous business.

In 1912 he was elected a Member of the School Board of Cobleskill, and a year later, President of said Board.

In 1914, he was elected on the Republican ticket, State Senator from the 31st District, of the State of New York, comprised of Schoharie, Montgomery, and Schenectady Counties, receiving a plurality of over 6900 votes and carrying each of the three counties; receiving a plurality of 1232 in his home County Schoharie, and carrying every election District in that County, which is normally a Democratic County.

Frank Porter Norton[13].

Son of Ambrose Lathrop Norton[9], and Katherine (Tolles[7]) Norton.

Born at Bennington, N. Y., April 6th, 1880.

Married at Bethany, Genesee County, N. Y., Annette M. Stevens, daughter of Frank H. Stevens and Estelle (Harding) Stevens and granddaughter of Sylvia Elvira (Norton) Stevens, who was a daughter of Ambrose Norton[7]; Sept. 11th, 1907.

Resided at Bennington, N. Y. (Wyo. County), Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Beacon, Dutchess Co. and Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Children:

I. PAUL EDWARD, b., at Cobleskill, N. Y., Feby. 5th, 1913.

II. FRANK PORTER, b., at Cobleskill, N. Y., April 5th, 1918.

Remarks:

FRANK PORTER NORTON[13], received his education at the Attica High School, Attica, N. Y.

After leaving school he lived with his parents on the old "Tolles" Farm, in Bennington, which he carried on until his father's death, in 1912.

He was appointed Rural Mail Carrier, at the Attica, N. Y., Post Office, when the mail delivery system was first installed at that office, and held that position, until March, 1912 (nearly eleven years).

In March, 1912, he removed to Cobleskill, N. Y., to assume the duties of Superintendent of the Cobleskill Quarries of the Norton Stone & Lime Company, of which his brother, Hon. Arden Lathrop Norton[12], was President and owner.

In March, 1928, he removed to Beacon, N. Y., and entered the employ of A. J. Swarzler, a contractor and builder; here he superintended the construction of a Sand, Gravel and Stone Crushing Plant.

In the Fall of 1929, he removed to Batavia, N. Y., where he now resides.

Ralph Dudley Norton.

Son of Ralph Tolles Norton[10] and Frances C. (Wright) Norton.

Born at Syracuse, N. Y., March 24th, 1898.

Married at Bayport (Sayville), Long Island, N. Y., Oct. 20th, 1928; Dorothy Ellen, daughter of Dr.

George E. and Mary (Bereford) Rice, of Bayport, Long Island, N. Y.

Resided at Syracuse, N. Y., Cobleskill, N. Y., Newburgh, N. Y., Bayport (Sayville), N. Y.

Children:

I. MARGUERITE, b., June 12th, 1930.

Remarks:

RALPH T. NORTON (no longer uses the name "Dudley") entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. He entered service in the Canadian Royal Air Force in the World War; there he attained the rank of First Lieutenant.

He is now (1935) engaged in the Civil Engineering and Contracting business with his brother Nathaniel at Sayville and Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.

The Military Service of Ralph T. Norton.

Ralph T. Norton, in August, 1917, applied to the United States Aviation Recruiting Office for enlistment in the United States Air Force; he was rejected by the recruiting officers as being too young.

October 1, 1917, he enlisted at the New York City Canadian Recruiting Office, in the Royal Air Force. November 18, 1917, pursuant to orders, he went to Toronto, Ontario, for training; December 29, 1917, he was transferred to school No. 4 of Military Aeronautics, and was there eight weeks; and then was sent to Armor Heights Camp, Toronto, for flying instruction; was then transferred to Camp Rathburn near Desoronto, Canada, for solo flying; and from there to Leeside, near Toronto, for instruction in aerial gunnery; then back to Toronto, where he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Flying Officer, Royal Air Forces, on July 11, 1918.

He was at once ordered overseas; and left New York, N. Y., with draft of officers on R. M. S. Grampian; arrived in Liverpool, England, August 4, 1918, and was at once assigned to the Seaplane Squadron stationed at Felixstowe, Suffolk County, England, and placed on active hostile aircraft and

hostile submarine duty along the coast of northern France, Belgium, Holland and Germany to Heligoland and over the North Sea. He was there on active duty until December 8, 1918.

While on that duty prior to the Armistice he took part in numerous engagements with enemy airplanes and enemy submarines; was in the engagement when the last German Zeppelin was shot down and destroyed, which occurred over the North Sea off the coast of Belgium. And in an air battle in September, 1918, his airplane was forced to land in the North Sea, owing to the petrol tank being shot full of holes by the attacking Hun airmen; one of the gunners being shot in the shoulder and seriously wounded; they sent out two carrier pigeons with messages for help, and after being afloat nine hours on the open sea in their airplane they were picked up by a destroyer sent out, in answer to their messages, to find and rescue them. Their daily course was from Felixstowe across the English Channel to the coast of northern France a little below Ostend, then up to Heligoland, passing over Zeebrugge and then circling over the North Sea, back to Felixstowe.

They acted as aerial convoy, at times, to fleets of ships, both naval and merchant ships; and did scouting; and were used to repel enemy airplane and zeppelin raids.

He took active part in attacks on and bombardment of Ostend and Zeebrugge in October, 1918, when those places were captured by the Allies.

On December 8, 1918, he was transferred to Orkney Islands, with headquarters at Houton Bay on the Scapa Flow, where the German Navy then was stationed, after its surrender; where he was on duty, locating drifting and anchored mines in the mine fields between the Orkney Islands and the Norwegian coast; he remained there until January 18, 1919, when he was ordered to London to await repatriation.

October 17, 1918, he was promoted and received his commission as 1st Lieutenant.

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March 31, 1919, he was ordered home, left Liverpool, England, April 1, 1919, on the White Star Ship Megantic, and landed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 9, 1919; went from

there to Toronto, Canada, and received his honorable discharge April 13, 1919.

Nathaniel Cogswell Norton.

Son of Ralph Tolles Norton[10] and Frances C. (Wright) Norton.

Born at Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1901.

Married Helen Kreiser, at Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., October 8, 1928. She is the daughter of Charles and Eva Pope Kreiser, of Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

Resided at Cobleskill, N. Y., Newburgh, N. Y., Bayport (Sayville), Long Island, N. Y.

Children:

I. ELINOR FRANCES, b., July 22nd, 1929, at Blue Point, Long Island, N. Y.

II. HELEN KREISER, b., at Bayport, Long Island, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1931.

III. NATALIE, b., April 8, 1932, at Bayport, L. I., N. Y.

IV. DUDLEY WRIGHT, b., Jan. 16th, 1934, at Bayport, L. I., N. Y.

Remarks:

NATHANIEL C. NORTON, graduated from the University of Pittsburgh, having taken a Civil Engineering course; he is now engaged in that profession at Sayville and Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.

Frances Eleanor Norton.

Daughter of Ralph Tolles Norton[10] and Frances C. (Wright) Norton.

Born at Newburgh, N. Y., January 31st, 1907.

Married at Greenwich, Conn., March 17th, 1928, Kenneth Hunter Mac Dowall, of New York, N. Y., son of James and Annabelle (Hunter) Mac Dowall.

Resided at Newburgh, N. Y., Bayport (Sayville), Long Island, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children:

I. KENNETH HUNTER, JR., b., at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15th, 1930.

Remarks:

FRANCES ELEANOR NORTON, graduated from Russell Sage College, Troy, N. Y.

Her husband graduated from Oklahoma University.

MARY WRIGHT NORTON.

Daughter of Ralph Tolles Norton[10] and Frances C. (Wright) Norton.

Born at Bayport, Long Island, N. Y., Aug. 29th, 1911.

Married at Sayville, Long Island, N. Y., April 22, 1935, William Westbrook Wemple, son of Harry D. and Elizabeth (Westbrook) Wemple, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Resided at Bayport, N. Y., Sayville, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y.

Remarks:

MARY WRIGHT NORTON dropped the name "Wright" and took the name "Ann" instead. She graduated from Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass. Her husband was graduated from Syracuse University.

Katherine Norton.

Daughter of James Edward Norton[11] and Ellen C. (Wright) Norton.

Born at Attica, Wyoming County, N. Y., May 22nd, 1895.

Married Claire Manley Britt, son of Frank H. and Florence (Pratt) Britt, of Buffalo, N. Y., at Warsaw, N. Y., July 31st, 1920.

Resided in Attica, N. Y. until April, 1899; and then in Warsaw, N. Y. until her marriage, July, 1920; since her marriage she has resided in Buffalo, N. Y.

Remarks:

KATHERINE NORTON was baptized at the Presbyterian Church, Attica, N. Y., October 6th, 1895. She was graduated from Warsaw High School in June, 1915.

She was graduated from Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanic's Institute, Rochester, N. Y., in June, 1918, having majored in Domestic Science; and finished with a course in Columbia University, New York, N. Y. She taught Domestic Science in the Rochester, N. Y., Public Schools two years, 1919 and 1920.

In 1921 she was appointed to the position of Manager of the Buffalo Home Bureau, of Buffalo, N. Y., which position she still (1935) holds.

FRANK H. BRITT (father of Claire Manley Britt, the husband of Katherine Norton Britt), was the son of Sergeant Britt and Mehetabel Clark Judd, his wife, who was a descendant of Deacon Thomas Judd, who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1633. See The Judd Family Genealogy; a pamphlet in the possession of Frank H. Britt, of Buffalo, N. Y., for a more full account of such ancestry.

Margaret Norton.

Daughter of James Edward Norton[11] and Ellen C. (Wright) Norton.

Born at Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., April 28th, 1900.

Married Lawrence Chidester, son of William H. and Mary (Wilkinson) Chidester, of Jersey City, N. J. and Bayport, Long Island, at Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y. June 7th, 1924.

Resided at Warsaw, N. Y., until her marriage, then at South Orange, N. J., East Orange, N. J., Chatham, N. J., and Madison, N. J.

Children:

I. LAWRENCE, JR., b., at Orange, N. J., Feb. 8th, 1926.

II. MARY ELLEN, b., at Summit, N. J., March 22nd, 1931.

Remarks:

MARGARET NORTON was baptized at the Presbyterian Church, Warsaw, N. Y., 1901.

She was graduated from Warsaw High School in June, 1919.

She entered Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanic's Institute in the fall of 1919.

In 1921 she entered Russell Sage College, Troy, N. Y., in the Junior Class, and was graduated from there in 1923, with the degree of B. S.

She taught Domestic Science in the Corning Free Academy one semester, retiring on account of ill health.

Her husband, Lawrence Chidester, graduated from Stevens Technical Institute, Hoboken, N. J. He is in business with his father at Milburn, N. J.

The following data as to the ancestors of Lawrence Chidester, who married Margaret Norton has been compiled from family, church and official records:

LAWRENCE CHIDESTER[6], b., Nov. 16, 1899, at Jersey City, N. J., is the son of William Henry Chidester, Jr.[5] and Mary Wilkinson Chidester.

WILLIAM HENRY CHIDESTER, JR.[5], b., Feby. 24, 1864, at Stanhope, Sussex Co., N. J.; m., at Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 4, 1890, Mary Wilkinson, daughter of James Wilkinson, M. D., and Elizabeth Burton Wilkinson; they had I, daughter, Elizabeth Burton, b., Nov. 28, 1893, at Jersey City, N. J.; II, son, William Henry, 3rd, b., June 29, 1895, at Jersey City, N. J.; died Nov. 7, 1905; III, son, Lawrence[6]. William Henry Chidester, Jr.[5] was a son of

WILLIAM HENRY CHIDESTER[4], b., at Stanhope, N. J., Nov. 10, 1833; son of Stephen Ogden Chidester[3], and Sarah White Chidester; m., Jane Lawrence of Stanhope, N. J., at Sparta, N. J., April, 1860, see Vol. B, Marriage Records, p. 207, Sussex Co., N. J., Clerk's Office; she was a daughter of Francis Drake Lawrence, and his wife Dorcas Wright, daughter of Samuel Wright; they had I, a son who died in infancy; II, a daughter, Jessie, b., 1862; m., John Meighner; they had a son, Ray, and a daughter, Helen; III, a son, William Henry Chidester, Jr.[5] William Henry Chidester[4] was a son of

STEPHEN OGDEN CHIDESTER[3], b., at Stanhope, N. J., Dec. 5, 1795; bapt. 1st Presby. Ch. Morristown, N. J., Feby. 28, 1796; m., 1st Elsy Hazen, of Hardwick, N. J., June 13, 1822, she died Dec. 15, 1828; m., 2nd Sarah White, Jany. 24, 1833; (both marriages recorded in Vol. A, Marriage Records, pp. 209 and 297, Sussex Co. Clerk's Office); Sarah White Chidester, b., May 6, 1812, d., Dec. 12, 1887. He died Nov. 11, 1889, having had 16 children, William Henry Chidester[4] being the 4th. He was the son of James Chidester[2] and Peninah Ogden Chidester.

JAMES CHIDESTER[2], b., probably at Stanhope, N. J., ; joined 1st Presby. Ch. Morristown, N. J., Oct. 23, 1789; m., Peninah, daughter of Stephen Ogden; she was born 1766, and died Feby. 5, 1851; they had a son, Stephen Ogden Chidester[3].

DAVID CHIDESTER[1], was probably the father of James Chidester[2], and Phineas Chidester, who is buried in the Presby. Ch. Cemetery at Succasuuna, N. J., was probably the brother of James Chidester[2]. David Chidester[1] lived at or near Morristown, N. J., in 1745; he and his sister, Abigail, joined the 1st Presby. Ch. of Morristown in 1745, and later "moved away." See records 1st Presby. Ch., Morristown.

MARY WILKINSON, mother of Lawrence Chidester; dau. of James Wilkinson, M. D., and Elizabeth Young Burton, (daughter of John Burton, Jr., and Louisa (Rumrill) Burton); born at Jersey City, N. J., Jany. 30, 1866; m., at Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 4, 1890, William Henry Chidester, Jr.[5]; they had a son, Lawrence, above, and two other children.

JAMES WILKINSON, b., 1831, at Accrington, Lancashire, England; came to U. S. when 19 yrs. old; studied medicine at Fordham Medical College, practiced medicine many years at Jersey City, N. J.; m., Elizabeth Young Burton at ; they had 11 children, 4 died in infancy; the others were: I, Fanny, m., Earl Lusk; II, Dr. George Wilkinson, m., Juliette; III, Abbie, m., Charles W. Purdy; IV, Mary, m., William H. Chidester; V, Walter, M. D., m., ; VI, Clara, unmarried; VII, Louise, unmarried, d., 1931. James Wilkinson's father was

JOHN WILKINSON, b., ; lived at Accrington, Lancashire, England; m., Betsey Hayes; they both died in England. James Wilkinson died 1898.

John Van Schaick Norton.

Son of Arden Lathrop Norton[12] and Jessie S. Van Schaick Norton.

Born at Albany, N. Y., July 31st, 1904.

Remarks:

He was graduated from Tufts College, Boston, Mass. Then went to Chile, S. A., where he held a position in the Guggenheim Nitrate Mines for 5 years.

Arden Lathrop Norton, Jr.

Son of Arden Lathrop Norton[12] and Jessie S. (Van Schaick) Norton.

Born at Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Aug. 14th, 1906.

Married Mary Van Order.

Resides at Cobleskill, N. Y.

Children:

I. RICHARD ALLEN, b., at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1933.

James Tolles Norton.

Son of Arden Lathrop Norton[12] and Jessie S. (Van Schaick) Norton.

Born at Palatine Bridge, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Sept. 12th, 1910.

Married Hazel Ten Broeck, daughter of Fred C. and Edith E. (Ten Broeck) Goodell.

Resides at New York City.

Children:

I. DAVID TEN BROECK, b., at New York City, Aug. 19th, 1934.

Margaret Elizabeth Norton.

Daughter of Arden Lathrop and Jessie S. (Van Schaick) Norton.

Born at Cobbleskill, N. Y., June 3rd, 1919.

Joseph Louis Norton.

Son of Arden Lathrop Norton[12] and Jessie S. (Van Schaick) Norton.

Born at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 6th, 1918.

Paul Edward Norton.

Son of Frank Porter Norton[13] and Annette (Stevens) Norton.

Born at Cobbleskill, N. Y., Feb. 5th, 1913.

Remarks:

PAUL EDWARD NORTON, received his schooling in the Cobleskill schools up to the third year of High School. The third year of High School was taken in Beacon, N. Y., and in Batavia, N. Y. In 1934 he graduated from a four year course in the University of Rochester in Rochester, N. Y.

Frank Porter Norton, Jr.

Son of Frank Porter Norton[13] and Annette (Stevens) Norton.

Born at Cobbleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., April 5th, 1918.

Lo-Lathrop

Rev. John Lathrop, or Lothrop, the first American ancestor of the following branch of the Lathrop family, was a descendant of the Lowthropes of Lowthrope, East Riding, Yorkshire, England. See Huntington's "Lo-Lathrop Family."

A short list of his ancestors, taken therefrom, is as follows:

1. John Lothrop, of Cherry Burton, England, was a man of substance, being assessed twice as much as any other inhabitant of his parish, in 1545. He was a son of Lathrop; he had a son Robert[2].
2. Robert Lathrop, son of John Lathrop[1], b. in Cherry Burton, England; died in Cherry Burton, England, 1558; m., Ellen , who survived him 14 years; had a son Thomas[3].
3. Thomas Lathrop, son of Robert Lathrop[2], b. in Cherry Burton, England; died at Etten, England; m., 1st, Elizabeth Clark; she died at Etten, England, July, 1574; 2nd, Mary , she died Jan., 1588; 3rd, Jane , and by these three wives he had 28 children, the Rev. John Lathrop being one of them.

The following data, and information is compiled from the History of Norwich, Conn., page 217; and articles on certain of John Lathrop's descendants, published in "American Ancestry," Vol. 1, page 47; Vol. 8, page 150; "Old Houses of the Ancient Town of Norwich" which gives Samuel Lathrop's[2] de-

scendants, to Zachariah Lathrop[5] inclusive; and from the "Lathrop Family Tree" in the possession of Mrs. Clark, of Springfield, Mass. (in 1901), and from Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families, Vol. 2, pages 162-215.

JOHN LATHROP[1].

Son of Thomas Lathrop and Mary Lathrop.

Born at Etten, Yorkshire, England, where he was baptized Dec. 20th, 1584.

Married 1st, Hannah Howes; she died in 1633; 2nd, Widow Ann Hammond, Feb. 17th, 1636-7.

Resided at Etton, England; Egerton, England; London, England; Scituate, Mass., and Barnstable, Mass.

Died Nov. 8, 1653, at Barnstable, Mass.

Children:

I. Daughter, name unknown. JANE m. [illegible] b. 1614

II. Daughter, name unknown.

III. JOSEPH, b., at Egerton, Eng.; m., Mary Ansol, at Barnstable, Mass., and had Joseph, Mary, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Hope, Thomas and Hannah.

IV. SAMUEL[2], b., at Egerton, Eng., about 1620.

V. THOMAS, b., probably, at Egerton, Eng.; m., Widow Evans and had Mary, Hannah, Thomas, and Mehitable.

VI. JOHN, b., probably, at London, Eng.; m., went to Wallingford, Conn., and had Mary, Hannah, Samuel, Ruth and John.

VII. BENJAMIN.

VIII. HOPESTILL.

IX. BARNABAS, b., at Barnstable, Mass.; m., and had several children.

Remarks:

JOHN LATHROP[1], attended Queen's College, Cambridge, received degree of B. A. in 1605, and degree of M. A. in 1609.

He became Vicar of Egerton, Eng. (Kent Co.), in 1611. He resigned his benefice in 1623, and went to London, Eng., and became Pastor of the First Independent Church of London, succeeding Rev. Mr. Jacobs, who originated the Church.

This church was the first Independent, or Congregational church organized in England. The congregation was broken up by ecclesiastical rigor in 1632; and the Pastor, Rev. John Lathrop[1], was summoned to appear before "The Star Chamber"; he was tried before that tribunal and found guilty of "Non-conformity" to the prevailing religion; and sentenced to imprisonment in Newgate Prison, where he was imprisoned for the next two years.

In 1634, he was released from said prison on condition that he leave England; which amounted to the same thing as a sentence to "Banishment."

He at once emigrated with his family to America, sailing from London, in the ship Griffin. He landed at Boston, Mass., 1634, and settled at Scituate, Mass., where he arrived Sept. 16th, 1634. He preached at both Scituate and Barnstable, Mass., being the first minister who had preached at either place. He remained at Scituate until Oct., 1639, when he removed to Barnstable, Mass., residing there until his death, Nov. 8th, 1653.

(For a very full and interesting account of Rev. John Lo-Lathrop[1], his ancestors, his immediate descendants, and his personal history, see Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families, compiled from the Amos Otis papers, printed in 1888, in two volumes; Vol. 2, pages 162-215.)

SAMUEL LATHROP[2].

Son of John Lathrop[1] and Hannah (Howes) Lathrop.

Born at Egerton, Kent County, England, about 1620.

Married 1st, Elizabeth Scudder, at Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 26th, 1644. 2nd, Abigail, daughter of John Doane; she was 60 years of age at the time of said marriage.

Resided immediately after his 1st marriage, in Boston, Mass., in 1648 he removed to New London, Conn., residing there until 1668, when he settled in Norwich, Conn., living there until his death.

Died at Norwich, Conn., Feb. 29th, 1700.

Children, all by first wife:

I. SAMUEL, b., probably, at Boston, Mass.; m., Hannah Adgate, had Thomas, Samuel, Israel, Nathaniel, Elizabeth and Hannah.

II. ELIZABETH, m., Mr. Royce.

III. ABIGAIL, m., Mr. Huntington.

IV. MARTHA.

V. SARAH, m., Mr. Royce.

VI. JOSEPH, b., at New London, Conn.; m., Mary Scudder, had Solomon, Joseph, Barnabas, Abigail, Elizabeth, Temperance, Esther, Mehitible and Zerviah.

VII. ISRAEL[3], b., at New London, Conn., 1659-1660.

VIII. ANNA, m., had Sarah and Abigail.

Remarks:

SAMUEL LATHROP[2], was a carpenter, working at his trade, first in Boston, Mass., and then in New London, Conn. On removing to Norwich, Conn., he became a farmer. (See Caulkin's History of Norwich, pages 217-221.)

Israel Lathrop[3].

Son of Samuel Lathrop[2] and Elizabeth (Scudder) Lathrop.

Born at New London, Conn., 1659-1660.

Married at Norwich, Conn., Rebecca Bliss, April 8th, 1686.

Resided at Norwich, Conn., all his life.

Died at Norwich, Conn., March 28th, 1733.

Children:

I. ISRAEL, b., at Norwich, Conn.; m., Mary Fellows, had Israel, Ephraim, Mary, Simeon, Katherine, Jedediah, Ezekiel, and Prudence.

II. WILLIAM[4], b., at Norwich, Conn., 1688.

III. JOHN, b., at Norwich, Conn.; m., Elizabeth Abell, had Zebulon, John, Zuba, Bethia, Elizabeth, Rebecca, and Rhoda.

IV. SAMUEL, b., at Norwich, Conn.; m., Elizabeth Waterman, had Elias, Thaddeus, Elijah, and George.

V. EBENEZER, b., at Norwich, Conn.; m., Elizabeth Leffingwell, had Zephaniah, Sybil, Ebenezer, Sarah, Zerviah, Lydia, Zipporah and Jedediah.

VI. BENJAMIN, b., at Norwich, Conn.; m., Martha Adgate, had Benjamin, Leman, Lucy, Emma, and Mary.

VII. JABEZ, b., at Norwich, Conn.; m., Elizabeth Burman, had Elizabeth, Jabez, Jane, Rebecca, Delight, and Hezekiah.

VIII. REBECCA, b., at Norwich, Conn.

IX. MARTHA, b., at Norwich, Conn.

X. MARY, b., at Norwich, Conn.

Remarks:

Israel Lathrop's[3] tombstone is still standing in the old graveyard at Norwich, Conn. (See History of Norwich, Caulkin's, page 220.)

WILLIAM LATHROP[4].

Son of Israel Lathrop[3] and Rebecca (Bliss) Lathrop.

Born at Norwich, Conn., 1688.

Married 1st, at Norwich, Conn., 1712, Sarah Huntington; she died 1730. 2nd, at Norwich, Conn., 1731, Mary Kelley; she died 1760. 3rd, at Norwich, Conn., 1761, Phebe French.

Died at Norwich, Conn., 1768.

Resided at Norwich, Conn., all his life.

Children, all born at Norwich, Conn.:

I. WILLIAM.

II. JEREMIAH, m., , had Jeremiah, William and Eunice.

III. EZRA, m., had Sarah and Ezra.

IV. ANDREW, m., had Andrew and five daughters.

V. EBENEZER, m., had James, Seth, John, and five daughters.

VI. JONATHAN, m., had Darius, Roger, Jesse, Ezra, and two daughters.

VII. JOHN, was the Rev. John Lathrop, of Boston, Mass., a noted minister; m., had John, William, Samuel, Charles, Ann and James.

VIII. ZACHARIAH[5], b., about 1742.

IX. Son, name unknown.

X. Son, name unknown.

Remarks:

Caulkin's History of Norwich, says of William Lathrop[4], that he lived to be eighty years of age, and had ten children, all of whom were sons.

"Old Houses of Ancient Norwich" gives the names of the wives and dates of the marriages of William Lathrop[4].

ZACHARIAH LATHROP[5].

Son of William Lathrop[4] and Mary (Kelley) Lathrop.

Born at Norwich, Conn., about 1742.

Married at Norwich, Conn., (Mrs.) Mehitable Cleveland (she died 1825) about 1765-1767.

Resided at Norwich, Conn., all his life.

Died at Norwich, Conn., 1817.

Children, all born at Norwich, Conn.:

I. SOLOMON[6], b., 12th Sept., 1769.

II. SUEL, or SEWELL.

III. GEORGE, m., Polly Kingsley, had Cornelia, Porter, George, Orrin, Polly, Luman, Homer, Miranda, Eunice, and Franklin.

IV. POLLY, m., Hezekiah Allen, had Sewell, Lydia, Laura, and six other children.

V. GERDON, m., Jemima Pember, had Sewell, Lydia, Laura, Mary, Cleveland, Lucy, and Gerdon.

VI. SALLY, m., Solomon Williams.

VII. Phoebe, m., Hon. Abell Bliss, and had seven children.

VIII. FANNY, m., Josiah Cleveland, and had eleven children.

IX. NANCY, m., George Hyde, and had two children.

X. WILLIAM, m., Phoebe French, had Elvira Maryette, Fidelia, William, Angeline, and Andrew.

XI. HENRY, m., Linda Rindge, had Henry, Utley, William Porter (who married Cordelia Beals), Emily, Caroline, Julia, Charlotte, Fidelia, and Charles Alfred.

XII. ROSWELL.

XIII. CHARLES.

Remarks:

Three of the sons of Zachariah Lathrop[5], viz.: Solomon[6], George and Henry, emigrated from Norwich, Conn., to Bethany, Genesee County, New York; Solomon and George in 1805-4 and Henry a number of years later.

Zachariah Lathrop[5] was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; He enlisted Sept., 1776, in Capt. Andrew Lathrop's Company, Major Backus Regt. of Light Horse, and marched with his regiment to the army near New York, Sept. 8th, 1776; they were discharged Nov. 1st, 1776, by General Washington, with his "hearty thanks for their faithful services and the cheerfulness and alacrity they had shown upon all occasions."

See Connecticut in the Revolution, page 479; also, Caulkin's History of Norwich, Conn.

Solomon Lathrop[6].

Son of Zachariah Lathrop[5] and Mehitable (Cleveland) Lathrop.

Born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 12th, 1769.

Married at Norwich, Conn., about 1795-6, Roxa Bisbee, daughter of John Bisbee. (He was born March 17th, 1750; m., Jannet , who was born July 30th, 1758; died Feb., 1798; had Roxa, b., May 16th, 1779. They had also Linda, Charles,

Jason, Polly, and Jathan. He died May 10th, 1802.) She, Roxa Bisbee Lathrop, died Aug. 12th, 1819.

Resided at Norwich, Conn., until 1805, when he emigrated from there to Bethany, Genesee County, N. Y., where he lived until his death.

Died at Bethany, Genesee County, N. Y., Aug. , 1826.

Children:

I. FANNY, b., at Norwich, Conn., 1797; died in Bethany, N. Y.

II. LINDA, b., at Norwich, Conn., June 3rd, 1799; died, July 13, 1803.

III. JOHN, b., at Norwich, Conn., July 31st, 1801; died July 12th, 1803.

IV. SOLOMON, b., at Bethany, N. Y., April 3rd, 1806; m., 1st, Widow Stevens, had Obadiah and Walker; m., 2nd, Mary Ashley; removed to Grand Rapids, Mich.

V. ZACHARIAH, b., at Bethany, N. Y., April 26th, 1808; m., Jane Churchill; had no children; died at Batavia, N. Y., 1886.

VI. ROXA MINERVA[7], b., at Bethany, N. Y., March 25th, 1810.

VII. ORSON HENRY, b., at Bethany, N. Y., March 23rd, 1813; died July 31st, 1838.

VIII. MARY JANNET, b., at Bethany, N. Y., July 27th, 1815; m., Austin Bostwick, and had Henry O., Harris, Maria, and Noble.

IX. JASON H., b., at Bethany, N. Y., Aug. 15th, 1818; died July 12th, 1819.

Remarks:

Solomon Lathrop[6] came into Bethany, Genesee County, N. Y., in 1805 and settled on some land, which he purchased of the "Holland Land Company."

Roxa Minerva Lathrop[7].

Daughter of Solomon Lathrop[6] and Roxa (Bisbee) Lathrop.

Born at Bethany, N. Y., March 25th, 1810.

Married at Bethany, N. Y., June 2nd, 1833, Lorenzo D. Norton[8].

Resided at Bethany, N. Y., Middlebury, N. Y., Darien, N. Y., and Geneseo, Ill.

Died at Geneseo, Ill., Sept. 11th, 1866.

Children:

I. MARY, b., at Bethany, N. Y., June 3rd, 1834.

II. SOLON, b., at Bethany, N. Y., July 30th, 1835.

III. AMBROSE L.[9], b., at Middlebury, N. Y., March 4th, 1837.

IV. SYLVIA ANNETTE, b., at Darien, N. Y., Feb. 26th, 1851.

V. JAY L., b., at Darien, N. Y., Nov. 4th, 1853.

Remarks:

Roxa Minerva Lathrop[7], as appears above, married Lorenzo D. Norton[8], and therefore the Lathrop ancestors end with her.

As of the families included in these pedigrees, the Tolles and Doty families first settled in what is now Bennington, New York, and were identified with East Bennington and adjoining Attica from the first settlement of the locality; and the Norton and Wright families were also so identified from the 1860's. The descendants, present and future generations, of those families should be interested in the incidents of the settlement of that section for the first half century thereof, and the personal experiences and memories relating to it, as written by James Sibley Tolles, the ancestor of many of them, about 1865. He was the oldest son of John Tolles, one of the first three settlers of the vicinity. As a child of two and one-half years he was in February, 1803, brought from Vermont, with the family, to the cabin his father erected the preceding summer, within a few rods of the present sites of the East Bennington Church and cemetery; and he resided within less than one-half mile of that cabin site until his death over 83 years later. So the record of the Tolles family is prefaced by a short "History of the Locality where John Tolles Settled in 1802" by James Sibley Tolles.

History of the Locality where John Tolles Settled in 1802.

By James Sibley Tolles.

1802. At the beginning of the nineteenth century when the first settlement of the "Genesee Country" commenced, when the fertility of the soil and the beautiful aspect of the country were attracting the attention of those seeking new homes, John Tolles left the town of Orwell in the state of Vermont, with no other outfit than a system inured to labor, an indomitable will, a few necessary articles of apparel, and the means of locomotion furnished by nature. He fell in company with Jacob Wright from one of the eastern states, at the Great Bend of the Tonnewanda (Batavia), who was also a "land-looker," and pursuing thence their journey together, they, in the summer of 1802, at the northeast corner of the town of Bennington (then Batavia) located on lots 4, 6, 8, and 10 in the third section, in the tenth town and third Range of the Holland Company's Purchase, and were thus the first settlers of the present town of Bennington.

Their first work was to build each a log cabin about half a mile distant from each other, covered with bark, a good protection from rain or wind, and with a fire burning outside the cabin they were able to sleep soundly, notwithstanding the howl of the wolf or the occasional scream of the panther.

The country at that time was an unbroken forest; no foot but that of the Redman had ever trod its soil, with the exception of the surveyor who was then in the

woods. The only road was one opened by the Holland Company from Batavia to the present site of Alexander village, and thence southwest to the northeast corner of the town.

After building each a log cabin of sufficient size for his family, and after clearing the land, sowing three or four acres of wheat, they returned for their families.

They arrived again in February, 1803, with their families. They found another settler had located his family on a part of the same quartersection and had a good fire in his new built cabin to welcome his neighbors to their forest home.

Three families came into the present town of Attica early in the year 1803. In the fall of 1802, Zerah Phelps, who had located at Batavia the previous year, having purchased the mill irons and the materials for building mills, moved to Attica and early in 1803 commenced building the mills, locating the saw mill on the west side, and the grist mill on the east side of the creek.

A road was immediately cut out and worked, to the extent of making it travelable, from Attica southwest to the present location of Hubbard's Corners, and making at its eastern end a junction with the road cut out by the Holland Company, from Batavia through Alexander to Attica.

On the 25th of July of this year, Miss Harriet Phelps was born at Attica, being the first child born in all this part of the Purchase.

In the summer of 1804, several more families of young men came into town. The settlers began to clear

away the forest and supply themselves with teams, cows, sheep, and swine which were allowed to get their living in the woods; but the bears, wolves, and some other animals of the forest were very destructive if the domestic animals were not yarded at night near the house; and for ten years, notwithstanding the fields were fenced and domestic animals were kept more in pastures, it was necessary to yard the sheep to protect them from wolves.

It was made the special business of every lad of sufficient age, to see that the sheep were yarded. A lad of some eight summers, going for the sheep one night, while the sun was one or two hours high, was greatly pleased to hear the sheep bell tinkle and soon to see the sheep coming toward the yard with great speed; but as the sheep passed him what was his surprise to find them pursued by a pack of wolves, the foremost one of which came within a few rods of him. However he halloed with so much spirit as to deter the wolves from further pursuit; and after shutting the sheep safely in the yard, the lad was soon beside his mother, relating his recent adventures with the wolves. And notwithstanding nearly sixty years have intervened, he will remember the large wolf that led the van, which, after running some ten or twenty rods, turned with a malicious aspect to view the insignificant object that had thwarted him in his design on the sheep.

Many horned cattle were brought into this country and, during the warm season were allowed to roam at will in the extensive forest, where they soon became

good beef without expense to their proprietors; but the attempt to keep them without care, in the forest, in the winter proved a failure. But the cattle of the settlers were kept during the first two or three winters on "browse," without difficulty. At the beginning of the winter of 1803 or 1804, the snow having become deep, the cattle strayed away in search of feed. A company of men started in pursuit, and after much search, found the cattle near night, in the valley of the Tonewanda, a short distance north of the present village of Varysburgh, about six miles from home; but it was too near night to get them home that day or perhaps in two days. What was to be done? There was no escape; they must stay with the cattle. The flint and steel were accordingly produced; but the flint, being well worn, and the hands that held them being numb, the spark would not catch; and there was prospect of remaining in the snow, without fire overnight. The flint was passed to Nathan Tolles, a bachelor of the company, who after making a few abortive attempts in which he brought the flint and steel within six inches of contact, he handed the flint back with the remark "we must freeze," and beginning to shiver he prepared to meet his doom; but soon in hands somewhat warmed by exercise, and directed by a mind that had no intention of freezing, the steel gave evidence of success, the spark began to smoke. Nathan concluding not to freeze until he had helped make a fire for the rest, dexterously plied the axe, and was soon seen wiping the perspiration from his brow, and did not need the genial warmth of the fire which was now

burning near by. After gathering some hemlock brush for a bed, the company slept soundly until morning; and in the course of the day arrived at their homes with the stock.

It may be presumed that the howlings from the forests were at first alarming to women and children; yet after becoming acquainted with them, it was amusing rather than otherwise, while sitting around a blazing wood fire of an evening in the log cabins, to hear the howl of a pack of wolves in as many voices as there were individuals among them; and they would be answered by a pack in another direction, and another and perhaps another, until the very forests, extensive as they were, seemed alive with them.

Bears were also plenty and were very annoying to the settlers. Every unlucky pig that undertook to sleep under an old log, was pretty sure to be made a feast for Mrs. Bruin and her offspring. The bears committed most of their depredations in the night and were not often seen in the daytime; they were seldom or never known to molest any of the *genus homo*. After the country was cultivated, the bears became very destructive in the wheat fields and corn fields. Two young men who had cleared a field and sowed it to wheat the year previous, had returned, built them a log barn, and harvested their wheat, leaving it in the field a few days to dry. They lodged in the barn; then a thunder storm coming on, in the night, they could see the bears thro the interstices of the barn at every flash of lightning pulling down their wheat stacks, and

helping themselves, without so much as "with your leave, gentlemen."

Indians, the original lords of the soil, in their sale to Robert Morris, had reserved various and extensive tracts, on which they resided. One of these, the Buffalo Reservation, formed the western boundary of the town of Bennington. The celebrated Red Jacket, with several others of minor note, was chief; and Horatio Jones was Interpreter. In passing to or from other tribes or families on the Genesee River, and eastward to the Mohawk, and southward to Pennsylvania, by the continual tramp of ages, they had indented the soil in some places to a depth of a foot or more, following a slightly serpentine, though generally straight, course. Although the track was not more than fifteen or eighteen inches wide, it formed what is familiarly known as the "Redman's Broad Highway." This path entered the town near the northwest corner of the town and, pursuing a course nearly due east, through the northern tier of lots and quartersections, left the town half a mile south of the northeast corner, crossing the Tonewanda creek in Attica a short distance below the present village of Attica, on some driftwood; and after leaving Attica, it passed a short distance north of the "Wright Taverner Stand" in Middlebury.

Numerous relics have been found in the vicinity of the path. In Middlebury a carpenter's drawshave was found, entirely buried from sight in the trunk of a tree. It had apparently been placed in the crotch of a small tree, in some of their wandering excursions after

the first settlement of the country. One settler, in an effort to split a fine ash into rails, found, after splitting three quarters of its length, that all the efforts of his mall and wedges would not open it farther. He fell to cutting, in an effort to find what was the matter, and found, entirely encircling the tree and covered over with wood, a small log chain. In felling trees, arrow heads have sometimes been found in the timber.

The Indians, during the hunting season, frequently built temporary lodges in the vicinity of the settlers, and remained, one or two families together, hunting and smoking their meats.

It had become an axiom with settlers that untrustworthyness and treachery were synonyms with Indian; but Hispaniola, an Indian winter visitor, repelled the slander indignantly, and insisted that the Indian acted in perfect good faith in every way; and all his intercourse warranted this conclusion. Such also was the character of all the tribes in this vicinity.

In October of the year 1804, a son, Roswell Tolles, was born to the family of John Tolles, being the first child born in Bennington, and the second south of Batavia, on the purchase.

In December, 1805, Amos Tolles died—this being the first death of an adult in all this part of the purchase.

"Land-lookers," as they were termed, began to be quite plenty, and many claims or "settlements" were made during the winter and spring. Log cabins were located in sight, and the looing of the ox and the bleat-

ing of the sheep, began to be heard in place of the snarling of the bear and the howling of the wolf.

Settlements had commenced in Sheldon, and were progressing rapidly, Phelps and Chipman having purchased a large tract in town. Roswell Turner broke the forest, locating his cabin on the Bigtree road, at the place now called North Sheldon. Settlements were also progressing in Attica.

What gave the greatest impetus to settlements in these towns was the building of a sawmill and a gristmill at Attica (village), the former in the fall of 1803, and the latter in 1804, being the first gristmill erected on the purchase. Gristing was previously done at LeRoy or Caledonia. The first framed barn was erected by Jacob Wright this year. The carpenter, Mr. Bradway, worked the "turnble and scribe rule" and nearly every man west of the Genesee River was employed to raise it.

In June, 1804, Bennington was visited by a tornado, such as has not since been known. The principal track of the tornado was nearly due east; entering the town near the northwest corner, pursuing its course on the north tier of lots, it left the town near the northeast corner. It prostrated nearly all the trees in its track, a half mile wide, and laid the trees as smooth and even as the mowing machine lays the timothy in the meadow. On the borders of its track the timber fell in every direction, and one might readily imagine that Longfellow had seen it in its early stage when he wrote:

"Till they found all further passage
Shut against them, barred securely
By the trunks of trees uprooted,

Lying lengthwise, lying crosswise,
And forbidding further passage."

For a part of its course it pursued the Redman's Broad Highway, heretofore mentioned, and filled it completely. This left the Redmen no alternative but to go farther north, leaving the path their ancestors had trod for ages, but resuming it as soon as the obstruction was passed.

A tannery, commenced the previous year, was this year put in full operation; a shoe shop was erected which supplied boots and shoes to all the south part of the purchase for several years; a smith shop was also erected and with the mills, before mentioned, the settlers became quite independent.

In the beginning of 1806, there were over twenty families located in Bennington, and the settlement began to have the appearance of an old place.

Early in May of this year, 1806, a child was lost in the woods and was never found. His father, Hiram Tolles, had cleared a piece of ground and sowed it to wheat, the year previous and, as was customary, at that early stage, had omitted a fence until spring. A neighbor's cows coming into the wheat while the family were at breakfast, Hiram, a lad of six years old, was directed to drive them out across the brook, which did not exceed ten rods from the house. He did not immediately return, and the family, going about their usual vocations, forgot the circumstances until afternoon. Search was then made at the neighbors without success. Not until the next day was much anxiety

felt, when the alarm was spread far and wide, and the whole country for forty or fifty miles around, with true backwoods fraternity, commenced the search. Mr. Ellicott, the land agent, sent provisions on pack horses to supply those in search. The Indians also joined in the search, stimulated by a generous offer of reward, made by Mr. Ellicott and others.

The country was an unbroken wilderness to the west (the direction the lad went) to Buffalo. Discovery of bush huts, and tracks of a lad, when he crossed wet places were several times made, but although the search by the main body was continued twenty days, the effort was abandoned without success; the child was never found.

Hope had buoyed up the spirits of the parents and their friends while the search continued, but their feelings can better be imagined than described when it was given up. Reports would frequently be circulated that a child answering the description, had been seen in such a place, or among some tribe of Indians, and the father would send a special messenger one or two hundred miles, only to meet a renewed disappointment; no reliable tidings could be found. Frequently I have met with inquiry in western New York, "Are you a brother of the lost boy?" The circumstances remained for years in the memory of the settlers.

Bees, huskings, sleighrides, sometimes with a pair of oxen, quiltings, pareings (not apples—we had none but pumpkins), balls, etc., were the order of the day among the young people and some not very young. There was in those days no caste, no high, no low;

all were not too many, less than all were quite too few.

During 1805, the Rev. Peter P. Root and Rev. Mr. Butler, Baptist, commenced preaching in town (Bennington). Quite an extensive Revival prevailed; nearly all the adults in the settlements were participants. The Baptist Church, now constituting the First Baptist Church of Attica was formed comprising nearly all the inhabitants of both settlements. The Church this year, 1806, was moved to Attica, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Osburn, who was the first pastor on the Holland Purchase.

A singing school was also established this year under the care and instruction of Mr. John Van Bogart, a young man of German descent, from the east, comprising all the "voice" of both settlements, Bennington and Attica.

Attica (village) at this time consisted of the gristmill and the sawmill, and Phelp's double log house and a large hollow buttonwood tree which grew on the bank of the Tonawanda. The tree was felled, some apertures cut through for windows, seats were made, and within its trunk Mr. Bogart occasionally assembled his singing school. A section of the big "buttonwood" was later converted into a boat and was placed on the mill pond where it served the purposes of utility and recreation for several years, until, during a flood, it broke loose from its moorings, went over the dam, was split from stem to stern, and was left to decay among the things that were.

Settlement on the purchase generally, and in Bennington particularly was retarded by the want of

roads. The Holland Company had opened one road from Batavia to the northeast corner of the town, thence southwest and south, through the town. That is, it had cut down and cleared out the timber about one rod wide, and bridged the small streams with logs, and corduroyed some of the bad swamps. The remembrance of driving a wagon over a log causeway for a mile in length, produces a nervous headache after a lapse of fifty years. Where the roads were not corduroyed they were immediately, on being traveled, cut up by the tramp of the cattle's feet; so that I well remember riding on horseback two miles to mill, without once finding dry ground in the distance. A traveler, arriving on the summit of a ravine, inquired of some men, who were at work in the ravine if the bottom were good. He was answered by a wag, that it was. After plunging and wallowing for some time in the mud, he reproached his informer for having deceived him. "You told me the bottom was good," said the traveler; "and so it is," was the ready reply, "but you have not got half way to it yet." However, this extreme traveling did not exist throughout the year; much of the time it was better.

The town of Batavia at this time comprised nearly all the territory south and west on the purchase, except Willink, which had been set off two years previously. All political business was transacted at the Great Bend, as Batavia was then called, to distinguish the locality from other parts of the territory.

1807. The season of 1807 brought in its train several auspicious events. A school house was built and

a school was organized, taught by Miss Rachel Truesdale, who, during the progress of her school, was married to Mr. Aaron Whitney; thus she became not only the first school teacher of all this part of the purchase, but the first bride also.

Two Methodist Brothers, Mr. Van Nest and Mr. ..... commenced preaching in our school house soon after its construction, and organized a church which is still extant. The Rev. Gentlemen, Mitchel and Gitchell afterward alternated on this circuit.

In the summer of 1807, while the school was in session, and just at the close of the day, Chauncey Loomis moved past the school house into town. He was then a young man of talent and wealth, a bachelor, accompanied by his brother, Justin, his mother, several hired men, and some others, with a train of wagons from Connecticut. His mother, a widowed lady of great spirit and energy, drove her chaise, a two wheeled vehicle, the whole distance, and would allow none of the men in any emergency to aid her by guiding the animal through the mud holes, or over the cradle knolls. Mr. Loomis opened the road through the native forest for the last three or four miles. He purchased a large tract of land in town paying one dollar per acre, and sold it again to his former townsmen who soon gathered around him, each building a log cabin and opening a small place in the woods. This gave the new settlement at the centre of the town where it was located, the appearance of an older place. It gave new impetus to the settlement not only in the immediate vicinity, but

also to the one in the east part of the town where improvements had previously been confined. Mr. Loomis brought with him tools and implements necessary for tilling the soil and harvesting the crops, also a stock of domestic goods for sale to his neighbors. He thus became the first merchant southwest of Batavia.

This year orchards were set out from a nursery of young trees planted by John Tolles four years previous; trees were also brought from Cholestown (now Lima) in Ontario (Livingston) County.

David, Elisha, and Henry Hoard built a sawmill in the south part of the town near Sheldon town line during this year, being the first sawmill erected in town, during the progress of the work, David Hoard was killed by a limb falling from a tree.

The proprietor of the mill at Attica had the misfortune to break his mill saw, and as a new one could not be had short of Utica, he borrowed one of the gentlemen Hoard, until one could be brought. A journey with a team to Utica and back was not made in a day or a week.

Among the settlers who came in to the Loomis settlement, as it was then called, were Eza Ludden, Peltiah Case, George Hoskins, George Loomis, Aaron Clapp and Joseph Farnham, whose descendants and connections form a large part of the inhabitants at the present day.

The Military authorities of the state organized companies and a regiment on the purchase. One company was located in this town and some adjoining towns. Burbank of Attica was appointed Captain and

John Jones of Bennington, Lieutenant; Jacob Wright also of Bennington was appointed Ensign; and our town was honored by the location of two of the first military officers on the purchase, within her bounds. Early in 1808 Captain Burbank was promoted and Lieutenant Jones was appointed Captain. In the fall of this year the first Regimental training was given at Alexander, and was reviewed by Brigadier General Alexander Rhea. The Regiment was formed on the ground east of the bridge, at Alexander village, on the north side of the road. We all went to training, men, women and children; some walked on foot, some rode on horseback, and some rode in ox wagons. Lads had their new fine shirts, just made of Hum Hums, imported by Mr. Merchant Loomis, and although it was about as fine and white as that now used to convey grain to market the price was six shillings pr. yard; and these were the first fine shirts worn in town.

The roads being bad and circuitous, very few arrived home until after dark—not in time to fold the sheep; and it was found the next morning that the wolves had made sad havoc with the lambs, taking from three or four, to ten or twelve from a flock.

The left-handed and a colored fiddler were there and many of the boys and girls, some of thirteen and some of sixty, were stepping to the music.

Another mill was erected this year, by Mr. Loomis at his settlement. It was of much benefit to the settlers in covering and flooring their cabins.

Description of a Log Cabin.

Built of assized logs, and of one length as near as may be, notched, saddled together at the corners, chinked with split basswood inside, and plastered with clay or loam outside, the roof cobbled up with poles and covered with elm or ash bark, peeled in its season, and tied to the poles with strips of bark from the white elm. The floor covering consisted of some slabs of basswood split with the maul and wedge. After being adjusted in their places, face side up, they were made somewhat even with the carpenter's adz. After shrinkage, there were interstices between, sufficient nearly to admit the foot. Apertures were cut for a door and one or two windows, which were supplied with a door, made of slabs, split from the basswood and hewed to a boardlike appearance with a narrow axe; some ribs pinned across them served to hold them together, and extending on one side, served also for hinges on which the door turned. The door was provided with a wooden latch and a leather string, if one could be had, if not resort was again had to the elm. The string hung outside to raise the latch and give admittance from that side; to fasten and bar the door against intruders at night, the string was pulled in. The window was supplied with slate and some oiled or greased paper instead of glass. A stone chimney was provided with a stone or earthen hearth. In that early stage of settlement, when the forest protected from the winds, and the earth did not freeze in winter, a comfortable dwelling was made without a nail, a particle of iron, or a

board or a pane of glass, and with no other tools than an axe and a gimlet, and no mechanic but the settler himself.

For this improvement and clearing two or three acres of land, the land agent deducted two years' interest on his land.

March 19th, 1808, Sheldon was formed into a town, comprising all the territory south of Alexander, west of Warsaw, east of the Indian Reservation, and north of Cattaraugus County, seven townships.

Improvements continued; settlers came in freely. Loomis had opened a road at his expense, directly across the Indian Reservation to Buffalo, but the difficulty of making roads in the wooded forest rendered very difficult the passage through the country. There was yet no market for the extra produce of the settlers, and none was required, as the new arrivals took up the surplus; consequently roads for market purposes were not necessary, but the want of roads was severely felt on other accounts.

Mr. Loomis, who had been appointed one of the Judges of the Genesee Common Pleas, married Miss Rachel Evans, a sister of the Hon. David E. Evans of Batavia. He moved his estimable bride home eighteen miles on horseback.

Bears and wolves, apparently invited in by the sheep and swine of the settlers, were more troublesome than at first. They would frequently come into the farm yards in the day time and carry off a lamb or a pig.

A bear has been known to refuse to give up his pig though pursued by the farmer and his boys, yes and mother and daughters too, with clubs. Parties were occasionally made up to watch the corn and wheat fields by night. A few dogs had been obtained of sufficient courage to drive them to a "tree." A party of six or eight was made up early in the fall to watch a corn field. They had obtained two bear dogs. Among the men was a well built lad of twenty, one of German descent, familiarly called "Jake." Very soon after approaching the field they discovered by the bark of the dogs the game had treed; and following as well as they could in the dark they were soon all assembled in a dense grove of hemlock near the field, after much *ground,* if not lofty, tumbling. Mr. Bruin's tree being pointed out by the well known action and bark of the dogs, while some of the party were engaged in striking up a fire, intending to lie by until day light might reveal his or her bearship, a mark for their guns, Jake exclaimed, "Dunder, and I'll shoot arter him," and suiting the action to the word elevated his old King's arm, charged with something short of a quarter of a pound of powder and half a dozen rifle balls, for buck shot, pulled at a venture when, to the astonishment of the whole party, down came a three year old bear of the male kind, so near the lad as to brush his pantaloons in his descent. And whether from envy at his good luck in the feat he performed in the dark, which is not often done by a good marksman in light, some one asserted Jake was *scared.* However that might be, as the fire blazed up at the time, and perhaps shone to

a disadvantage on his face, Jake was discovered to be the *whitest* man in the company. After a good hearty laugh, perhaps at Jake's expense, they swung Mr. Bruin on a pole, and four men at a time bore him in triumph. And thus with the aid of bear traps, deadfalls, the Indians, the dogs, and their guns, in the course of four or five years the bears were so much thinned out that they were much less troublesome.

The trouble occasioned by the Berlin and Milan decrees, the British Orders in Council, etc., had begun to be felt in Western New York and to materially check settlement in town. The embargo laid in 1807 had had the effect, rather than otherwise, to advance our settlement. A large business sprung up of running property into Canada. Mr. Loomis's road across the Indian Reservation afforded a ready winter road to Lake Erie, by an out of the way route, and thence across the Lake on the ice; and many a load of Pork, wheat, corn and whiskey had passed through town on its way to the Crown Dominion, and almost every house was, during the winter while the Embargo continued, converted into a public house for the accommodation of man and beast. But our general government began, as was believed, to favor our former ally and, thereby, giving umbrage to England, the murmurings of war, that had for some time been faintly heard in the distance, began to give more distinct sounds, which deterred settlers locating in town; and some settlers who had commenced improvements left them, went east and never returned. But, notwithstanding, some new lots were located and

the forests continually were giving way before the indomitable axman.

1811

The prospects of war with England became more imminent and before the close of the year preparations for war had been commenced by our government. Our town lying contiguous to the British province with only the Indian Reservation between, it was a well known fact that Red Jackett had given his consent to bury the hatchet with the pale faces with great reluctance. It was feared the Indians might be induced to again take sides with their former allies and the scenes of the Mohawk and Valley of Wyoming began in imagination to loom up in the minds of the settlers.

The territory now comprising the towns of Attica, Orangevlile, and Wethersfield, was set off from Sheldon and erected into a new town by the name of Attica, leaving still four townships in Sheldon.

A Presbyterian Church was formed by Rev. Mr. Spencer in 1809, and the Baptist Church by Rev. Mr. Herrick continued to flourish. Both churches have continued for more than half a century, the former Baptist and the Methodist churches having been removed to Attica.

On the 18th, of June 1812, a declaration of war was announced against Great Britain. This town, with all the frontier towns, was supposed to lie open to immediate depredations from Canada, and especially from the Indians. Some, weak knees, left for places of safety,

some volunteered to defend their country; several of the early settlers went into the war for six months, three years, or during the war, and some went into the Regulars for five years, among whom were Joseph Farnham, Justin Loomis, Alva Wood, (wounded at Queenstown and died), Walter Burnham, John Tolles, Abel Baker, —— Boam, and some others. So large a number being withdrawn from a new community, left but few to till the soil; but our Mothers, profiting by the example of their Mothers of the Revolution, followed or led their sons into the corn and potato fields and plied the hoe with a will if not with the dexterity of an expert.

During such a state of things, the forests were not much thinned, roads were not much improved, nor much needed, and a pretty general state of quiescence existed.

No new settlers coming into town, the country began to feel the want of a market, and as bankbills could not be used, and bills of exchange could not be had on England or her provinces, the specie of the country was hoarded up or was bought up by speculators, to be used illegitimately in a traffic with our enemies. This left the country nearly without any circulating medium. Transactions of business began to be done in kind. A's note would be given for a specified number of bushels of wheat, etc., or payable in stock or labor. A man would be hired to be paid in grain or stock. This continued for several years. By making stock etc. supply the place of a circulating medium, it

was kept in the country and became depressed in value, and but for the drain by the war the country would have become overstocked. Cows were bought and sold at eight or ten dollars; a good yoke of cattle would change owners for $40. All kinds of foreign goods were very high and could be had only for necessities. Farmers raised the wool and flax which were wrought into clothing by their wives and daughters. The maple forest supplied their sugar, and burnt grain or peas their coffee. Very little was bought of the merchant but tea and tobacco and very sparingly of them. The super-abundant herbage in the forests furnished a ready pasturage for all the cattle, and old Brindle's sure return at night an abundant supply of milk. With a carding machine in town and a clothier's shop near by, with Capt. Jones' tannery and a shoe shop, we were an independent people.

The war on the frontier continued to absorb every other interest; we were so near that we could hear the morning and evening guns. So many of the settlers were gone to the war and elsewhere, that bears and other rapacious animals, taking advantage of the absence of the hunter, had become very bold in depredating on the farmer's grain and swine. Lads of a dozen summers often went out to drive them away from the swine. This was easily done with a blazing fire brand.

Long yarns of Indian atrocities in the Revolution, were occasionally spun by some of our grandpas, keeping the Juveniles in continual state of alarm. An epidemic disease also prevailed to an alarming extent,

every house being visited by the complaint, and many families suffered the loss of part of their households.

To complete our disasters, on the 30th of December a British force of about 1000 men landed at Buffalo, captured the place and spread alarm throughout all western New York. The militia that had been provided to guard Buffalo, fled at the first fire. Many of them bringing off their guns without discharging them, came skedaddling 27 miles through the woods with the enemy, in expectation, at their heels, causing consternation among the settlers by their fright and their wild and extravagant stories, some declaring that the British Regulars and the Canadian Indians were but a short distance behind and were in full pursuit. Although it is probable they had not had sufficient courage to look at an enemy in any direction, it spread a general panic among the settlers, and a general stampede commenced. Every man or woman who had two draft animals (or one if not more) put them in immediate requisition, with such vehicles as could be had. Some were improvised for the occasion and were rude enough indeed, and a general escape commenced; in consequence of which the year 1814 saw the town without inhabitants, with but a few exceptions. Some of the fleers remained absent most of the winter but the great part, nearly all, within three or four days had returned, reoccupying the old domiciles, and did not allow themselves to be again disturbed by flying reports during the continuance of the war. Yet, during the panic, not a soldier who had enlisted from Bennington, left his post.

Quiet was restored by the return of the British to their own dominions. The people of the town resumed their ordinary employments.

With the close of the year 1814, came also the close of the war with Great Britain. Attention was again turned to clearing off the forest. Such of our Soldier Boys as survived returned. The face of the country, as well as the faces of the settlers put on a new aspect.

"The Genesee Intelligencer" of 1807, "The Cornucopia," 1808, and "The Republican Advocate" of 1811, had circulated in town, by post riders, who arrived with the paper, generally within three days after they were published.

With the return of peace, and the thrift of the country, the want of a market began to be felt; surplus grain and stock was raised. Ashes were converted into potash, but there was no outlet except at an expense that would use up the profits. Wheat that would sell on the Hudson for $2, was nominally worth here four or five shillings.

At the close of the war the subject of the Erie Canal was again revived, and as the prospect of its success brightened the settlers were in ecstacies; and its completion ten years afterwards, did not in the least disappoint them in its beneficial results.

At the close of the year some cause had raised the price of wheat to two dollars per bushel at Buffalo. Encouraged by the report, a farmer who had raised a fine crop of wheat, went into his barn in the morning, commenced threshing wheat with horses on the floor,

continuing through the day, returned his horses to the stable, began with his hand fan, by the light of his lantern to clean up the wheat and fit it for market. About sunrise in the morning he bagged forty bushels; he again harnessed his horses, loaded his wheat on the sleigh and started for market. He arrived at Buffalo at sundown, saw his team well cared for, sold his wheat, put his eighty silver dollars in his purse, again hitched up his team, and soon after dark started for home where he arrived before his family had done breakfast the next morning. He had in forty-eight hours, unaided except by his trusty team, threshed forty bushels of wheat, prepared it for market thirty-five miles distant, sold it and returned, ready, after a short nap, to again commence the ordinary employment of his farm. Such was the indomitable perseverance and energy of at least one of our first settlers, Col. Charles Chaffee.

1818. During this year several things of much local importance occurred. The town of Sheldon was formed from the town of Batavia in 1808, comprising seven townships including the town of Bennington; in 1811 Attica was set off, including Orangeville and Weathersfield; and now at the beginning of this year, March 6, 1818, Bennington was incorporated into a town by itself; and it has remained with its then and present boundaries for more than fifty years.

The Moscow and Buffalo road, laid in 1814, was this year partially opened through the town, and by its facilities, settlement commenced again in good earnest. But still further obstacles to rapid settlement were

encountered. The high price of wheat in 1816 had induced every settler to put into wheat, in that and the following year, every acre that could be prepared for it. But when the crop was ready for market, there was no market ready for the crop. Heretofore the settler had required for home consumption all that was raised, but not so now.

However the want of a market was soon to be obviated. A canal was to be made. An act was passed in 1816 to make a survey of the Erie canal, and on the 4th of July, 1817, work actually commenced. All looked forward to the day when we would enjoy with the east the market of New York and perhaps of other countries. New life was given the pioneer; new settlers arrived; new lots were settled. Two trees were felled when only one was felled before. Many blades sprang up where none sprang before—wheat and grass instead of the leek; the corn leaf instead of the marshmallow.

About this time Trumbul Cary of Batavia, an estimable citizen of Genesee, commenced paying 20¢ per hundred for "blacksalts," cash on delivery. This again the settler improved in clearing off the forests, as this was the only article of commerce within reach for which cash was paid. Lands were cleared of the timber for little more than the ashes, the indiscriminate axe and crackling fire scarcely sparing the basswood, cherry, ash or hemlock.

Nearly every lot in town had its log cabin and yet, except that purchased by the Gents Loomis, there was

very little land in town which was deeded, the fee still remaining in the Holland Company, the settler holding under an "Article." Farms were cleared and fenced, log cabins and barns built, mills also, yes even the land on which the mills at Attica were built was not conveyed in fee until eleven years after they were erected.

There being still no market, no cash paid for produce, all business transactions were done in barter. Shoe makers, tailors, blacksmiths, school teachers, clergymen, and most other trades and professions were paid in grain if paid at all. Yes, even the marriage ceremony was sometimes said by Justices, for wheat. But one young man, more "noble" than others, carried four bushels of wheat five miles, and sold it to a settler who had just arrived in town, for one dollar, which he gave a clergyman for making him a happy husband. And well might he enjoy it for he obtained a lovely bride. Judge Loomis was elected to the legislature of this state, and while serving his district at Albany he sickened and died. He left a widow, the sister of the late David E. Evans of Batavia. The town mourned him as a father. His demise had much effect upon the prosperity of the town for several years.

1821. There were now seven sawmills and two flour mills in town, there were seven school houses, two frame and four log, having school some part of the year. There were also three church organizations—the Presbyterian, the Baptist and the Methodist.

Work on the Erie canal being in progress in this vicinity, employment was given to men and teams from

this and adjoining towns. It furnished remunerating wages and brought returns in cash, which supplied almost immediately again a circulating medium: and the practice of making contracts to be paid in grain, stock or work, immediately ceased.

The system adopted by the Holland Company, of selling their land on long credit, and not even enforcing the contract when due, had given rise to carelessness or indifference on the part of the settlers; and even the interest on their lands was not paid. Consequently land purchased originally at 10 shillings per acre, had run up to three or four dollars. The burden of a great debt became an incubus on the settlers. Many began to feel they could not pay for the land their hard labor had rendered availing for agricultural purposes, and they did not like the idea of leaving their homes to others more fortunate. The Company saw the necessity of doing something to prevent the further accumulation of debt, and commenced taking stock and produce of the settlers, on their contracts. This had the effect in a measure, to alleviate the difficulty, and a few men paid for their farms. Previous to the amendment of the constitution, there were so few freeholders in town that the Democratic party found itself without a person, on that side, possessing the requisite property qualifications for a voter for Governor, etc., and consequently was without a challenger, the only freeholders in town being Federalists.

In 1814, a state road, the Moscow and Buffalo, was laid out by commissioners appointed by the Legisla-

ture. The road ran directly through town, but up to this time it had never been opened and worked; and such was the "penny wise, pound foolish" disposition of the small mind who managed the town affairs, that he refused any aid to, and opposed the opening of and working said road, exhibiting about the same amount of sagacity a slovenly farmer does, who neglects to fence his corn field on account of the expense of splitting the rails. The mountain ridge on the west side of the Tonawanda, forms an almost impassable barrier on the east, and the Indian Reservation was on the west, thus preventing access to, or egress from the town at other points than those existing when the above road was located. The small mind, before mentioned, believed that it was for his political reputation to "keep down the taxes." Improvements were therefore less active than would otherwise have been; and this same policy continued for many years.

In the spring of '25, the near completion of the Erie canal put new life into everything. The hitherto stagnant pools of trade and commerce were moved by the breezes from the Erie. The land if not shaken by an earthquake, was pretty thoroughly shaken by the plough share. The cast iron plough, which had been introduced in this country less than five years, had now come into general use. The unnatural prejudice against it having given way, it had become a thing indispensible; and well did its history prove its value.

1825. The completion of the Erie canal on the 26th of October this year, crowned the rejoicing of many

old settlers, who, when the canal became a certainty, did not expect to live to see its completion. But they did live; and of such value and consequence was it, that any political party or leading political men who did not favor it, quickly found their political graves in western New York.

The canal was worth seeing, and many would travel the thirty intervening miles to get a view of it.

Grain which had heretofore been a drug on the market, now commanded cash at home. All our new lands produced good crops of wheat or corn, and longer under cultivation, produced other crops in abundance.

If the canal proved of great value to the state generally, and to the city of New York in particular, it was of incalculable value to western New York. It soon made the Little Village of Buffalo, reincorporated in 1822, a City in 1832. All the rural towns felt the new impetus of trade and internal commerce. The farmer's grain and stock commanded a ready market at home; drygoods merchants began to pay cash for farm production, and when the prudent housewife carried her chickens and eggs to market, she was not asked what she wanted for them, but when they were weighed or counted, the silver was laid on the counter before her. Lands raised in value. The settler who could not pay for his land, sold it to some more fortunate neighbor, or to new comers. Others began to make payments, and in the course of five or six years after the opening of the Erie, there were many farmers in town making improvements on their own lands. But for an un-

fortunate policy, adopted by the Hayden party in town, of keeping the value in the board of Supervisors, at the lowest possible point, and a general acquiescence in that policy, the land might have acquired a reputation fully equal to medium in the County.

The state school laws required three commissioners and three inspectors; to find six men in town who were qualified for that office was not an easy matter; consequently, our common schools, where most of the community began and finished their studies, were of a very low grade. Grammar was not taught at all, geography but imperfectly. Little attention was paid to any studies except reading, writing, arithmetic, and orthography. About this period better inspectors were appointed, better teachers employed, and our schools assumed a higher grade.

Several causes operated to retard improvement in town. The Indian Reserve lying directly on our western border, there were no roads opened as exits from the town in that direction, the west bank of the Tonawanda, on the east was too precipitous to be passed except at one place near the northeast corner. The roads running north and south through the town, did not lead to any commercial market, so that the only entrance or exit was at the northeast and northwest corners. But by far the greatest hindrance to improvement was the credit system, adopted by the Holland Company. There were very few farms owned in fee by their occupants. This induced a slovenly and unthrifty method of farming. Many, perhaps a large

majority, of the settlers began to fear they would never be able to pay for the land, and were liable at any time to be turned out of possession; consequently few or no orchards had been set out, and some that were, had been destroyed by cattle browsing in them. The log cabins were very poorly provided with any convenience for the comfort of the occupants; no barns of any description were built on many of the farms, no wells were dug, no chimneys were built in the houses, and no glass in the windows. The families brought water from the brook, lived in the dark and smoke, and their cattle and swine ran at large. The untoward reputation of the town, added to the "leveling down policy" of the Hayden party, had prevented the usual rise of land prices consequent on improvement; so that the amount due the Land Office was about equal to the price of the land. The settler, who had come into town young, with a strong will and a robust frame, found himself ready to leave, penniless, with perhaps a young and numerous family. The settlers felt they had made the value of the land by their improvements and were not willing to leave without some remuneration. Murmurings began to prevail and soon broke into open rupture. A mob sacked and pulled down the Land Office in Chautauqua County, and hundreds of persons marched in open day to Batavia for the same purpose. But better counsels prevailed, and all left for their homes with the intention of not being turned out of them without resistance. The Holland Company added fuel to the flame by selling many farms in

town to heartless speculators, who attempted to remove the settlers by legal process. After a few such attempts, and after one of the heartless speculators and his assistants received a coat of tar and feathers, at the hands of the outraged settlers, better counsels prevailed on the other side, and this process was abandoned. By this time most of the settlers who could not pay for their farms, had sold their betterments for what they could get, to others. A better grade of inhabitants came in, and the place began to wear a better aspect.

1835. A better state of things began to be. The old log cabins (dear old things) gave place to substantial frame or brick dwellings. Framed barns took the place of former log shells, or arose where no substitute for a barn existed. The hay and grain were housed, domestic animals were also sometimes sheltered, and best of all the little ones and their amiable and kind mother, found themselves in a snug farmer's dwelling. New fences supplied the place of the old log or brush "apologies." Domestic animals were restrained within reasonable limits; the pigs and geese were not allowed in the house—no not even in the front yard—nor the hens allowed to make their roost in the attic, or their nests in the trundle bed. A better state of things altogether appeared.

The Tonawanda railroad which was to bring a market to our doors, and which had been chartered some years previously, through the cupidity of Batavians, was stopped at that village.

The railroad from Attica to Buffalo was chartered this year, 1837, and work soon after commenced, which was finally completed in 1841. The Tonawanda R. R. being completed, formed with others the first through line from New York to Buffalo; and thus gave us the benefit of a full market, the want of which had been felt from the earliest settlement in town.

1850. The incubus of debt, heretofore noticed, had now been very nearly disposed of. The Holland Company, after adopting several lenient measures, with but indifferent success to the settlers, and no benefit to their own finances, had sold out all their interest on the Purchase, to a Home Company. The settlers were enabled to liquidate their claims, or sold out to others who did so. The occupants now became the proprietors of the soil. The whole town now presented much more the appearance of thrift and improvement than it had done during the whole time since its first settlement.

1852-5. At this time there were but few of the families of the original settlers left in town. They had gone away or were deceased. The German population which commenced about 1843, began to multiply pretty rapidly, and at this time they comprised a large percentage of the population. Many of the lower class of Germans had sold their lands to others and had gone away; a better class of inhabitants began to be apparent. The lands they occupied were well tilled; every nook and corner were occupied, swamp lands were

drained, and the land was given nearly a garden tilth. Roads too were much improved during this decade.

A Reminiscence:

Early in the spring of the year 1805, a settler in the prime of life, accompanied by his son, (the author), a lad of five summers, might have been seen on a beautiful May morning, in the forest in the northern part of the town. Nature had commenced to put on her spring and summer dress. Wild flowers filled the woods with their beauty and the air with their fragrance. While the parent had been admiring the appearance of the country, in its primeval state, the lad had been filling his hands with the wild flowers. The promiscuous intermixture of white and red, the modest and retiring violet with the mandrake and the leek, formed in his estimation, a bouquet of no small importance. Thus employed or amused, they had arrived in the vicinity of the aforementioned "Redman's Broad Highway," and were seated on a large bowlder, near the passage. At this place the path, in crossing a ravine made by Hemlock Brook, winds down one bank in a zigzag direction, and ascends the other in an oblique direction. While thus leisurely surveying the path and its surroundings, there suddenly broke on the view a long line of natives, crossing the ravine from east to west, led by the renowned chief, Red-Jacket, himself, followed by Horatio Jones, his interpreter, and a band of braves and warriors, dressed in war costume, armed with rifle or cross bows. Tall, erect and

commanding in their aspect, they seemed to move in silence but with the regularity of machinery. They seemed not taken by surprise in the least, although passing within thirty feet of the bowlder on which we sat, not an eye seemed to notice that any one but themselves was present. Their steady tramp continued, up the west bank, out of view. The lad inquired, "See there, papa, who are they? Where did they come from? Where are they going? Why didn't they speak? Did they see us?" And a thousand other questions that might have puzzled wiser heads than the lad's or his parent's.

Again it is May. The parent having long since gone to rest, the lad now grown older by half a century, is again seated on the bowlder, the same, not another. A portion of the same Indian path is still in view. The same towering hemlocks, with their arrow-like shafts, seem destined to pierce the clouds. The same beech and basswood now, as fifty years previous, nearly shut out the light of day. The marks of the Redman's steps may still be seen on the small roots of the east bank. It needed but a small stretch of the imagination to recall the long lines of Natives, who for ages had traversed the forest, and to hear their steady tramp, traveling westward, traveling westward.

Tolles

The record of the Tolles Family that follows, or rather that part of it, down to and including Amos Tolles[4], is taken from data and information compiled by Brainerd Tolles, and it is authentic, except where it states that the matter is in doubt.

From Amos Tolles[4] down, to the end of the record, it is based on family records kept by James Sibley Tolles[6]; and is in all respects authentic.

Henry Tolles[1].

Son of (possibly Daniel Tolles).

Born about 1630 (probably in England, possibly in Wales).

Married Sarah.

Resided at Saybrook, Conn. and New Haven, Conn.

Children:

I. HENRY[2], b., at Saybrook, Conn., 1668 or 1669.

Remarks:

The Colonial Records of Connecticut, Vol. 2, page 293, in an account of the Session of the General Court at Hartford, on October 23rd, 1676, makes mention of the granting by that Court, of a marriage divorce, to a Sarah Towle, on the grounds of desertion by her husband. (His name is not given.) On account of the different spelling of the name, it would appear improbable that the Sarah Towle thus mentioned was the wife of Henry Tolles[1].

HENRY TOLLES[2].

Son of Henry Tolles[1] and Sarah Tolles.

Born at Saybrook, Conn., 1668 or 1669.

Married 1st, at Saybrook, Conn., May 13th, 1693, Dorothy, daughter of Daniel Thomas and Rebecca (Thompson) Thomas.
2nd, in 1728, Mary, daughter of Thomas Goodsell.
3rd, in 1745, Mary, daughter, or widow, of Samuel Hotchkiss.

Resided at Saybrook, Conn., and New Haven, Conn.

Died at New Haven, Conn., January, 1750.

Children:

I. SAMUEL,

II. DANIEL, b., at New Haven, Conn.

III. HENRY, b., at New Haven, Conn.

IV. EBENEZER[3], b., at New Haven, Conn., about 1710.

V. EXPERIENCE, b., at New Haven, Conn.

VI. DOROTHY, b., at New Haven, Conn.

VII. RACHEL, b., at New Haven, Conn.

VIII. MARY, b., at New Haven, Conn.

Remarks:

There is a copy of the inscription that was engraved on the tombstone of Henry Tolles[2], given in Vol. 3, New Haven Historical Society Papers, page 596. See also, Savage's Genealogical Dictionary; it reads as follows:

"In Memory of Mr. Henry Tolles. Who died Jany. ye 1750, aged 81 years."

In a footnote on the same page, of said Society Papers, appears the following, viz:

"HENRY TOLLES, son of Henry and Sarah, m., April 13, 1693.

DOROTHY, dau. of Daniel and Rebecca (Thompson) Thomas. She died Oct. 19th, 1727."

The following statements in reference to said Henry Tolles[2] in Anderson's History of Waterbury, Conn., Vol. 1, pages 357-358.

"In 1724 Henry Toles, of New Haven, bought Samuel Barnes 40 (pound) Right in Town of Waterbury."

"In 1728 Daniel and Henry Toles, laid out lands on Barnes Right."

"In 1729 Tolles farm became Joseph Nichol's farm.

"In 1729, Henry and Daniel Toles, of New Haven, sold to Joseph Osborn, of the same place, one-half of all their lands and rights in land in Waterbury, obtained from their father, who bought said lands of Samuel Barnes and John Brown."

Ebenezer Tolles[3].

Son of Henry Tolles[2] and Dorothy (Thomas) Tolles.

Born at New Haven, Conn. about 1710.

Baptized as an adult, June 30, 1728, at the church of the First Congregational Society, of New Haven, Conn.

Married 1st, Mabel dau. of Daniel Alling and Rebecca (Cooper) Alling, Nov. 13th, 1734.
2nd, Sarah, dau. of Nathaniel and Sarah (Wilmot) Sperry, about 1740.

Resided at New Haven, Conn., at Woodbridge, Conn., at New Milford, Conn., and at Durham, Green County, N. Y.

Died, probably at Durham, N. Y.

Children:

I. LOIS, b., probably at New Haven, Conn.

By 2nd wife:

II. AMOS[4], b., at Woodbridge, Conn. about 1740.

III. SARAH, b., at Woodbridge, Conn.

IV. RACHEL, b., at Woodbridge, Conn.

V. CHLOE, b., at Woodbridge, Conn.

VI. JEMMIMA, b., at Woodbridge, Conn.

Remarks:

EBENEZER TOLLES[3], was a singer of the Jehiel Hawley agreement, of which the History of New Milford and Bridgewater, Conn., on pages 132-133, states as follows:

"Feby. 14th, 1760, Jehiel Hawley and thirty-nine others, signed an agreement to form a society to settle a township of 12 miles square, and agreed to settle thereon; said tract of land being 'lying Eastward of Fort Edward upon Wood Creek' Province of New York; with 160 families, within three years after the close of the French and Indian War.

The agreement reciting that 'Hon. James DeLancey, Esq. Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of New York hath given encouragement that he will grant' such lands".

See also, Hist. of Woodbridge, Conn., and Cothran's Ancient Woodbury, Conn.

EBENEZER TOLLES[3], was baptized at New Haven, Conn., June 30th, 1728. There is some doubt whether he was born at Woodbridge, Conn. or at New Haven, Conn. See New Haven, Conn., Hist. & Records.

AMOS TOLLES[4].

Son of Ebenezer Tolles[3] and Sarah (Sperry) Tolles.

Born at Woodbridge, Conn., about 1740.

Baptized, at Woodbridge, Congregational Church, Feb. 12th, 1744.

Married Elizabeth Cummins April 1, 1765 at New Milford Ct. see New Milford Vital Records.

Resided at New Milford, Conn., Canaan, Conn., Canaan, Columbia Co., New York, (possibly Durham, Greene Co., N. Y.) and Bennington (then Genesee County), N. Y.

Died at Bennington, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 1805.

Children:

I. AMOS, b., at Conn., about 1765; removed from Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., to Winchester, Conn., 1794; became a freeman there in 1797; m., Marian Baldwin, had: Hannah, Elisha, Riley, Lucia, Sylvia, and Mary Ann. see "Annals of Winchester, Conn. 207."

II. DAVID, b., at Conn., m., Hannah Tubbs, and had: Hiram, Benjamin, and two daughters.

III. JOHN[5], b., at Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn., May 16th, 1770.

IV. SAMUEL, b., m., Clarissa Tinker, located at Durham, Greene Co., N. Y.; had: David, Samuel, and numerous other children.

V. NATHAN, b., never married; located at Buffalo, N. Y.; died Sept. 14th, 1815.

VI. CHLOE, b., ; never married; had a son, Isaac Bowers, who married Jerusha Doty, and died in 1859.

VII. ANNA MARY, b., ; m., John Eddy of Sandy Hill, N. Y. had no children.

VIII. RACHEL, b., (probably at Durham, Greene Co., N. Y.); m., Benjamin Warriner; located at Bennington, N. Y. 1806; she died in 1826; had: Hiram, Sophia, Amanda and Rachel.

IX. BETSEY, b., at Durham, N. Y.; m., Elijah Day, lived at Covington, Wyoming Co., N. Y. and Tonawanda, N. Y.; had a large family of girls.

Remarks:

AMOS TOLLES[4] wife, died at Durham, Greene Co., N. Y. a few years after his death.

He was a Soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving in Capt. Elijah Bostwick's Co. of the 17th Regt. of Albany Militia, see "New York in the Revolution," page 96 also page 238.

He also served in Capt. McNeil's Co. during the French and Indian War, 1762.

Letters of administration were issued on his estate to his son John Tolles[5], by the surrogate's court, of Genesee county, New York, Nov. 1st, 1806.

John Tolles[5] rendered his account to said Court, including an inventory of said estate, under date of Dec. 1st, 1806; account being filed in said Court, April 25th, 1807; and allowed by said Court, June 4th, 1807. Said estate being the eighth estate passed on by said Genesee County, N. Y. Surrogate's Court.

See General Index & Reference, Vol. I, page 24, in the Genesee County Surrogate's Court, at Batavia, N. Y.

His name is given in "New York in the Revolution" at page 96, as Amos "Tooles", while at page 238 it is given as Amos "Toles".

The first U. S. census (1790) gives Amos Tolles as a resident of Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y. (Columbia County having been set off from Albany County about two years before), and gives the spelling of the name as Amos "Tolbs".

Amos, David, Rachel, and John, children of Amos[4] and Elizabeth Tolles, were baptized Feby. 19, 1771, at New Canaan, N. Y.

The above data as to children of Amos[4] and Elizabeth Tolles, is taken from "The Tolles Family" in Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 8, page 1844; Editor and compiler, Donald Lines Jacobus, M. A., New Haven, Conn. This magazine, which is in Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, cites Great Barrington Episcopal Church records, in Great Barrington, Mass., of Rev. Gideon Bostwick, in Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, Vol. 1 (1900), page 56.

Amos Tolles[4] was buried on the knoll where the present East Bennington Cemetery is located. In 1879 his remains were removed, by his grandson, James Sibley Tolles[6], together with the other remains on the Tolles lot in the East Bennington Cemetery and reinterred in his lot in Forrest Hill Cemetery, Attica, N. Y.

JOHN TOLLES[5].

Son of Amos Tolles[4] and Elizabeth Tolles.

Born at Canaan, Litchfield County, Conn., May 16th, 1770.

Baptized at New Canaan, Col. Co., N. Y. (see Great Barrington Episcopal Church records).

Married Catherine Sibley, daughter of James Sibley and (Sarah?) Putnam Sibley, of Sutton, Mass. b., March 20, 1797; her mother was a descendent of an uncle of General Israel Putnam. She, Catherine Sibley, was born at Sutton, Mass. July 9th, 1774; and died at Bennington, N. Y., June 11th, 1850.

Resided at Canaan, Conn.; Orwell, Vermont, at Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y. and Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., and Bennington, N. Y.

Died at Bennington, N. Y. Nov. 8th, 1847.

Children:

I. JAMES SIBLEY[6], b., at Orwell, Vermont, Sept. 19th, 1800.

II. ROSWELL, b., at Bennington, N. Y., Oct., 25th, 1804; m., Eliza Doty in 1831; she died Dec. 10th, 1854; had four children, two of whom died in infancy; the others are: Edward D. b., at Bennington, N. Y. Feb. 20th, 1841; m., Josephine E. Brainard, April 22nd, 1865; she died 1895; m., 2nd, Vina Brainard; Edward's children are: Brainerd (died Feb. 9, 1929), Rachel E., and Edward Donald, who is married and has two children; Edward D., Sen. died Nov. 20th, 1907.

ELLEN D., b., at Bennington, N. Y., Nov. 2nd, 1837; m., Wm. Cross, at Raymond, Wis.; had two children Edward W., who is married and has two children; and Jennie E., who m. Lester Horton, has one son, Lester; she lives at Milwaukee, Wis. (1916). Ellen D. died at Milwaukee, Wis., July 3rd, 1910.

ROSWELL TOLLES died at Raymond, Wis., April 14th, 1878.

III. MARY PRIDE, b., at Orwell, Vt., May 16th, 1798; m., John Demond, had two children, Marcus K. and Orphana. She died in 1821.

IV. SAMANTHA, b., at Bennington, N. Y., May 19th, 1809; m., Carlos Vose, in 1833; moved to Pavilion, Mich.; had Mary, Avida, and Marcus C. She died Aug. 21st, 1878. Of her children, Marcus C. was a Mormon and lived at Woodruff, Utah. Mary married Mr. Crawford, and moved to Saginaw, Mich. Avida married Mr. Macomber, moved to Chache Co., Utah.

V. SARAH, b., at Bennington, N. Y., Aug. 16th, 1811; m. Levi Phillips; had six children, died in Attica, N. Y., March 7th, 1879; her children were, Anne, who married Cyrene Streeter, and moved to Kalamazoo, Mich.; Sarah, died 1884; Ellen, m., Lucius Dunning, has one son, Frank, lives at Wethersfield, N. Y.; John, m., Mary Cadman, had one child James, who lives in Attica, N. Y.; Emma, m., Albert Dunning, has four children, resides (1916) in Wethersfield, N. Y.; and James, who enlisted in the Federal Army, in 1862, and was killed in battle.

Remarks:

JOHN TOLLES[5] removed from Orwell, Vermont to what is now Bennington, Wyoming County, New York, then part of town of Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y., in 1802; coming on alone and taking up his land of the "Holland Land Company" at its Batavia Office; the land being located on lots, 2, 4, & 6 in section 3, Range 3, Township No. 10; and lying about two miles west of the present village of Attica, N. Y.

Part of said land, so taken up by John Tolles[5] was continuously owned by him and his descendants until 1918 when it was sold by his great-grandson, Frank Porter Norton.

Late in the fall of 1802, he, John Tolles[5], returned to the east; in February, 1803, he came on bringing his family and goods with him in an ox sled.

It was his nephew, Hiram Tolles, who was the "Lost Boy" of the Holland Purchase; Hiram Tolles, a boy of six years, in the summer of 1806, while watching the cows, near the edge of their clearing, wandered off into the woods and was lost. Large numbers of men were formed into searching parties, coming from Warsaw, Batavia, Geneseo, and from even as far as Canandaigua, and for weeks searched the woods for him; but he was never found.

(See History of Wyoming County page 146; and Turner's History of the Holland Purchase.)

John Tolles[5], was one of the five first settlers, of what is now Wyoming County, N. Y.; all of said five, came into the County, in the year 1802; they were: Zerah Phelps, in Attica, John Tolles[5], Jacob Wright and Wm. Barber, in Bennington; and Jabez Warren, in Middlebury; all of which territory was then a part of the Town of Batavia, Genesee County, New York.

Both John Tolles[5] and his wife, Catherine Sibley, were buried in the East Bennington Cemetery. In 1879 their remains were removed, by their son, James S. Tolles[6], and re-interred in his lot in Forrest Hill Cemetery, Attica, N. Y.

John Tolles[5] was a soldier in the war of 1812-14. He served in Capt. Gates Company, in the summer of 1812, New York Militia; and in Capt. John Hubbard's Co., Col. Vary's Regt. N. Y. Militia, from Sept. 1st to the 16th, 1814.

He received a pension from the U. S. Govt. for such service; such pension being granted March 1st, 1846.

He was baptized Feb. 19th, 1771, at New Canaan, N. Y., see Great Barrington, Mass. Episcopal Church records, and New Haven Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 8, page 1844.

JAMES SIBLEY, of Sutton, Mass., the father of Catherine Sibley, who was the wife of John Tolles[5], was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; he enlisted as a private, in Capt. Reuben Sibley's Co., Col. Josiah Whitney's Regt., in July, 1778; and was in the service, both in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. See Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in War of Revolution, Vol. 14, page 194.

Following is a list of the American Sibley ancestors; much of the data is taken from Sibley Family Genealogy in the History of Sutton, Mass., pages 717-726; some is taken from family records. John[1] Sibley, the first Sibley American ancestor, came from England in the fleet in 1629. He settled at Salem, Mass. Became a freeman May, 1635; was Selectman of the town of Salem, and a Member of the General Court, Boston; m., Rachel dau. of Lawrence Leach, of Salem; died 1661; he had 5 daughters and 4 sons.

Joseph[2], son of John[1] & Rachel Leach Sibley; b., 1665; m., Susanna Follett, Feby. 4, 1684; had 1 daughter and 6 sons, all of whom settled in Sutton, Mass.

Joseph[3], son of Joseph[2] and Susanna Follett Sibley; b., Sutton, Mass. Nov. 9, 1684; had 4 sons.

James[4], son of Joseph[3] and Sibley; b., 1714, Sutton, Mass.; m., Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Chase, March 14, 1739; had 4 sons.

James[5], son of James[4] and Elizabeth Chase Sibley; b., Sutton, Mass., 1748; baptized July 21, 1754, (Church Records Sutton); m., Sarah? Putnam of Sutton, Mass.; had Catherine[6].

About, or soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, he removed from Sutton to Western Mass. and later to Vermont.

Catherine[6], dau. James[5] and Sarah? Putnam Sibley; b., at Sutton, Mass. July 9, 1774; m., John Tolles, son of Amos & Elizabeth Tolles, March 20, 1797; died June 11, 1850.

JAMES SIBLEY TOLLES[6].

Son of John Tolles[5], and Catherine (Sibley) Tolles.

Born at Orwell, Vermont, Sept. 19th, 1800.

Married 1st, Nancy Harriet Doty[6], at Bennington, N. Y., April 8th, 1824. She died Nov. 5th, 1844.
2nd, Almeda L. Hamilton, at Bennington, N. Y., 1846. She died 1852.
3rd, Widow, Susan (Joscelyn) Brower, at Attica, N. Y. 1854. She died August 1892.

Resided in the Town of Bennington, N. Y., from the time he was brought there as an infant 1803, until his death.

Died at Bennington, Wyoming County, N. Y., March 16th, 1885.

Children, by his 1st wife:

I. GEORGE HERSCHEL, b., at Bennington, May 1st, 1827.; m., Katherine Partridge of Darien, N. Y., 1846; had Frank J., b., 1849; m., Nellie Beman of Attica, N. Y. Dec. 27th, 1870; had Kate O., born 1874, died 1882; and Bessie, b., May 20th, 1886, at Buffalo, N. Y., m., Franklin; in 1916 was living in Santa Monica, California; William B b., at Buffalo, N. Y.; died while a youth. He, George H., died at Buffalo, N. Y., June 23rd, 1879.

II. NANCY ANNA, b., at Bennington, March 3rd, 1825; died Dec. 31st, 1831.

III. NATHANIEL, b., at Bennington, May 3rd, 1830, died Nov. 15th, 1831.

IV. NATHANIEL H., b., at Bennington, Sept. 7th, 1832; died Sept. 20th, 1835.

V. SARAH R., b., at Bennington Nov. 8th, 1834; died Nov. 21st, 1845.

VI. RALPH NORTON, b., at Bennington, N. Y., Jan. 4th, 1837. He enlisted in Co. F. 5th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, in Sept. 1861; he was accidently shot and killed, by a comrade, at New Market, Virginia, May 9th, 1862. He was the first soldier who enlisted from the Town of Bennington, who was killed in the Civil War. He was unmarried.

VII. HARRIET A., b., at Bennington, April 26th, 1839; died Dec. 14th, 1844.

VIII. "NANCY" KATHERINE[7], b., at Bennington, N. Y., Nov. 19th, 1841; died at Sayville, Long Island, April 16th, 1914.

IX. EMMA A., b., at Bennington, June 27th, 1844; died Nov. 29th, 1845.

By 2nd wife:

X. JAMES ARDEN, b., Bennington, Jan. 8th, 1847; died Feb. 15th, 1853.

By 3rd wife:

XI. HATTIE M., b., Bennington, March 18th, 1856; died June 13th 1862.

Remarks:

JAMES SIBLEY TOLLES[6], was brought to what is now Bennington, N. Y., in his father's family, when he was three years old.

He was a mill-wright by trade; and also a carpenter; and also a farmer; in his later years he took up the study of surveying, and for about thirty years before his death was the local land surveyor.

When he was 27 years of age, he was elected Justice of the Peace, of the Town of Bennington, and held that office for two terms, in all eight years. He also held the office of Land Commissioner of the County of Wyoming.

His remains and the remains of all of the members of his family, are buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, at Attica, N. Y.

"Nancy" Katherine Tolles[7].

Daughter of James Sibley Tolles[6] and Nancy Harriet (Doty) Tolles[6].

Born at Bennington, Wyoming County, N. Y., Nov. 19th, 1841.

Married at Bennington, N. Y., Ambrose Lathrop Norton[9].

Resided at Bennington, N. Y.; Geneseo, Ill., Moline, Ill., Davenport, Iowa; Buffalo, N. Y. and Bennington, N. Y.

Died at Sayville, Long Island, N. Y., at the residence of her son, Ralph Tolles Norton[10] where she was visiting, April 16th, 1914.

Children:

I. RALPH TOLLES[10], b., at Moline, Ill.? Nov. 5th, 1864.

II. JAMES EDWARD[11], b., at Davenport, Iowa, April 4th, 1867.

III. ARDEN LATHROP[12], b., at Buffalo, N. Y., May 3rd, 1875.

IV. FRANK PORTER[13], b., at Bennington, N. Y., April 6th, 1880.

Remarks:

"NANCY" KATHERINE TOLLES[7], was throughout her childhood, always called by her second name, viz: Katherine; and upon her marriage she dropped the name "Nancy" retaining the name Tolles as a second or middle name.

She received her education at the Gainesville Female Academy, Gainesville, N. Y.; and at the Alexander Academy, Alexander, N. Y.

She taught school for several terms.

Her remains were brought back to Attica, N. Y. and interred in Forest Hill Cemetery.

As appears above, she married Ambrose Lathrop Norton[9], and therefore the Tolles ancestors end with her.

Doty

The following data and information is taken from the "Genealogy of the Doty-Doten Family", slightly supplemented by information gathered from Town Records, Town Histories and Family records.

The Mayflower Compact.

On the 11th day of Nov. 1620 (old style), there was drawn on the lid of a chest, on board of the Mayflower, at Provincetown, and signed by forty-one of the principal men of the first band of Pilgrims, a platform of government, known as the "Compact", and which gave to these people the claim of being the first "signers" of this great and free United States of America.

The following is the full text of the "Compact":

"In Ye Name of God, Amen.

We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, etc., having undertaken for ye glory of God and advancement of ye christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe, by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in ye presence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together in a civil body politik for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of ye end aforesaid, and by vertue hereof do enact, constitute

and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most mete and convenient for ye general good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, at Provincetown, ye 11 day of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our sovereign Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland, ye eighteenth, and of Scotland, ye fiftiefourth. Ano. Dom. 1620.

1. John Carver, 2. William Bradford; 3. Edward Winslow; 4. William Brewster; 5. Isaac Allertaon; 6. Myles Standish; 7. John Alden; 8. Samuel Fuller; 9. Christopher Martin; 10. William Mullins; 11. William White; 12. Richard Warren; 13. John Howland; 14. Stephen Hopkins; 15. Edward Tilley; 17. Francis Cooke; 18. Thomas Rogers; 19. Thomas Tinker; 20. John Rigdale; 21. Edward Fuller; 22. John Turner; 23. Francis Eaton; 24. James Chilton; 25. John Crackston; 26. John Billington; 27. Moses Fletcher; 28. John Goodman; 29. Degory Priest; 30. Thomas Williams; 31. Gilbert Winslow; 32. Edmund Margeson; 33. Peter Brown; 34. Richard Britteridge; 35. George Soule; 36. Richard Clarke; 37. Richard Gardiner; 38. John Allertone; 39. Thomas English; 40. Edward Dotey; 41. Edward Lister; 16. John Tilley."

Edward Doty[1].

Son of

Born, probably at London, England; about 1600.

Married at Plymouth, Mass., Faith Clark (also spelled Faythe Clarke), Jany. 6th, 1634-5. She was born 1619, probably at Ipswich, Suffolk, England. Her father Tristram (or Thurston) Clark and her mother, Faith, brought her to America in 1634, on the ship Francis. Her father died at Ruxbury, Mass., 1661. Her mother died about June 1st, 1663.

After the death of her husband, Edward Doty[1], and on March 14th, 1667, she married John Phillips, of Marshfield, Mass. She died December 21st, 1675.

Resided at London, England, until 1620, when he emigrated from there to Plymouth, Mass., where he lived until his death.

Died at Yarmouth, Mass., Aug. 23rd, 1655.

Children:

I. EDWARD[2], b., at Plymouth, Mass. 1637.

II. JOHN, b., Plymouth, Mass., m., 1st, Elizabeth Cooke, 2nd, Saruk Rickard; had twelve children; died May 8th 1701.

III. THOMAS, b., Plymouth, 1641; m., Mary Churchill; had two children; died 1679.

IV. SAMUEL, b., Plymouth, 1643; m., Jeane Harmon, at Piscataway, N. J., Nov. 15th, 1678; had: thirteen children; died Oct. 1715 at Piscataway, N. J.

V. DESIRE, b., Plymouth, 1645; m., 1st, at Marshfield, Mass., Dec. 25th, 1667 Wm. Sherman; 2nd Israel Holmes; 3rd, Alexander Standish; died, 1731.

VI. ELIZABETH, b., Plymouth, 1647; m., at Marshfield, John Rouse, had one child; died, 1717.

VII. ISAAC, b., Plymouth, Feby. 8th, 1648-9; m., Elizabeth Englant, at Oyster Bay, L. I., 1673; had six sons; died about 1728.

VIII. JOSEPH, b., Plymouth, April 30th, 1651; m., 1st, Elizabeth Warren, 2nd, Deborah Hatch; had nine children; died about 1732-35.

IX. MARY b., Plymouth, 1653.

Remarks:

EDWARD DOTY[1], came to America in the Mayflower, landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 11th, 1620, (old style).

He was at that time a young man of 18 or 20 years of age; and is described in the ship records, as a London youth.

He was apprenticed to Stephen Hopkins, and came to America as a member of Hopkins' family.

He was the 40th signer of the "Mayflower Compact".

He was a private in the military company of Plymouth, Mass.

For a very full and interesting article on Edward Doty[1], his ancestors, etc., see Part 2 of "Signers of the Mayflower Compact" page 32, by Annie Arnoux Haxtoun; these pamphlets can be found at the New York Public Library, and at the Grovesnor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

The facts about the "Mayflower" immigrants are these: This ship carried only about one hundred passengers. Several of these men were of noble families, namely, Miles Standish, John Alden, John Carver, and his secretary, Edward Winslow, Samuel Fuller, Stephen Hopkins, Isaac Allerton, etc., while Elder Brewster and William Bradford were eminent scholars.

A few names appeared on the passenger list as servant, weaver, tinker, etc., but they were educated men who were

obliged to serve in some capacity in order to be accepted among the limited number.

Edward Doty[1] is spoken of in the early records of Plymouth Colony, as being a man of violent temper; who was frequently engaged in litigations.

He and Edward Lister, were the principals in the first duel fought at Plymouth Colony.

Edward Doty[2].

Son of Edward Doty[1] and Faith (Clark) Doty.

Born at Plymouth, Mass. about 1637.

Married at Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 25th, 1662-3 (o. s.) Sarah Faunce; she was born at Plymouth, Mass. 1645; was a daughter of John Faunce and Patience, his wife, who was a daughter of George Morton (author of Mourt's Relaceon) and Julian Carpenter, daughter of Alexander Carpenter of Wrentham, Eng.; George Morton and Julian Carpenter were married at Leyden, Holland, in 1612; and with their daughter, Patience, came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1623, in the ship Ann. John Faunce, coming at the same time in said ship. She, Julian, was born at Leyden, Holland; Sarah (Faunce) Doty lived after her husband's death at Plymouth, Mass. until 1693, when she married John Buck and removed to Scituate, Mass., where she died June 27th, 1695.

Resided at Plymouth, Mass. all his life.

Died at Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 8th, 1689-90.

Children, all born at Plymouth, Mass.:

I. EDWARD, b., May 20th, 1664; died about 1691, without issue.

II. SARAH, b., June 9th, 1666; m., at Plymouth, James Warren, June 21st, 1687; had 10 children.

III. JOHN, b., Aug. 4th, 1668; died Feb. 8th, 1689.

IV. MARY, b., July 9th, 1671; m., at Plymouth, Dec. 21st, 1699, Joseph Allyn; had 6 children.

V. MARTHA, b., July 9th, 1671; m., at Plymouth, Dec. 23rd, 1696, Thos. Morton; had six children.

VI. ELIZABETH, b., Dec. 22, 1673; m., Tobias Oakman; died 1696, at Plymouth.

VII. PATIENCE, b., July 7th, 1676; died Feb. 26th, 1690.

VIII. MERCY, b., Feb. 6th, 1678; died Nov. 30, 1682.

IX. SAMUEL, b., May 17th, 1681; m., at Saybrook, Ct., Dec. 3rd, 1706; Anne Buckingham; had two children; died Jan. 26, 1750.

X. MERCY, b., Sept. 2, 1684; m., at Saybrook, Ct., Nov. 13th, 1713, Daniel Pratt; had seven children; died at Saybrook, Ct.

XI. BENJAMIN[3], b., May 30th, 1689; died 1762.

Remarks:

EDWARD DOTY[2] was drowned in Plymouth Harbor, with his son John, during a storm, Feby. 8th, 1689-90. He was a seaman by profession.

Benjamin Doty[3].

Son of Edward Doty[2] and Sarah (Faunce) Doty.

Born at Plymouth, Mass., May 30th, 1689.

Married at Saybrook, Conn., Oct. 2nd, 1716, Hester Beaman, daughter of Samuel Beman (or Beau-

mond) and Hester Buckingham; b., at Saybrook, Ct. The dates of her birth and death are unknown. Samuel Beman, her father, was born at Saybrook, Ct., in 1667. He was son of Wm. Beman (or Beauman) who came to Saybrook, Ct. in ship "Elizabeth" from London, Eng. in 1635; and m., Lydia, dau. of Nicholas Danforth. He, Saml. Beman, died at Saybrook, Ct. Nov. 1747. Her mother, Hester Buckingham, was born at Saybrook, Ct., and was the oldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Buckingham, the first Minister of the Congregational Church at Saybrook, Ct.

Resided at Plymouth, Mass., and at Saybrook, Connecticut.

Died at Saybrook, Conn.

Children, all born at Saybrook, Conn.:

I. HESTER, b., Aug. 11th, 1717; died at Saybrook, July 3rd, 1795; she never married.

II. ANNA, b., June 5, 1720; died at Saybrook, Ct., Oct. 24, 1742; she never married.

III. WILLIAM, b., July 18th, 1723; died at Saybrook, Ct., Nov. 6, 1742. He never married.

IV. EDWARD, b., 1726.

V. TEMPERANCE, b., 1730.

VI. MARTHA, b., 1735; m., James Dennison, of Lyme, Ct.

VII. MERCY, b., 1738; m., a cousin, Saml. Doty, at Saybrook, Ct.; had ten children; died

VIII. MARY, b., 1740; died at Saybrook, May, 1829, unmarried.

IX. BENJAMIN[4], b., July 28th, 1742; died March 12, 1826.

Remarks:

BENJAMIN DOTY[3], was a farmer; his farm, still is called the Doty Farm; it lies about three miles from Saybrook, Conn.

Benjamin Doty[4].

Son of Benjamin Doty[3] and Hester (Beman) Doty.

Born at Saybrook, Conn., July 28th, 1742; he was baptized at First Church, Saybrook, Conn., Aug. 21st, 1742.

Married at Saybrook, Conn. 1766, Phebe Kirtland, daughter of Nathaniel Kirtland, and his second wife, born at Saybrook, Conn. 1746; died at Durham, Greene Co., New York, Jan. 16th, 1806.

Resided at Saybrook, Conn., until about 1790 (or possibly as late as 1797), when he removed to Durham, Greene Co., N. Y.

Died at Durham, N. Y., March 12th, 1826.

Children, all born at Saybrook, Conn.:

I. PHEBE, b., 1767; m., Ichabod Spencer, of Durham, N. Y., had three children.

II. REBECCA, b., 1769; m., at Saybrook, Wm. Ingraham 3rd, Nov. 28th, 1791; died at Saybrook, May 3rd, 1797.

III. BENJAMIN, b., 1771; m., at Westbrook, Ct., April 27, 1793; Temperance Bushnell; had four children; died 1806, at Durham, N. Y.

IV. ELIZABETH, b., March 22nd, 1773; m., at Saybrook, Conn., Richard Chapman, had nine children; died May 17th, 1861.

V. HESTER, b., Sept. 7th, 1777; m., at Saybrook, Mch. 25, 1798, Wm. Ingraham 3rd, had 10 children; died at Durham, N. Y., June 6th, 1854.

VI. NATHANIEL KIRTLAND[5], b., Oct. 27th, 1779; died at Attica, N. Y., March 27th, 1854.

VII. EUNICE, b., April 19th, 1781; m., at Durham, N. Y., April 29th, 1802, John Newell; had eight children; died at Bennington, N. Y., Oct. 19th, 1819.

VIII. AMELIA, b., March 11th, 1786; m., at Durham, N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1804, Erastus Day; had 10 children; died at Catskill, N. Y., April 10th, 1871.

IX. ALVAN, b., Jan. 18th, 1789; m., at Durham, N. Y., Nov. 11th, 1807; Melinda Virgil, had 10 children; died at Raisin, Mich., Dec. 3rd, 1866.

X. WILLIAM, b., May 13th, 1791; m., 1st, at Durham, N. Y., Sept. 12th, 1812; had 7 children; died at Windham Center, N. Y., March 20th, 1879.

Remarks:

BENJAMIN DOTY[4] was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He served as a private in Capt. Martin Kirtland's Saybrook Co. in Col. Erastus Wolcott's Regt. the 19th Regt. of Conn. Militia; was in service at New London, Conn., Feby. 28th, 1777; and was granted a pension for this service.

He was a farmer, tanner and manufacturer of shoes.

The following excerpt, is quoted from the History of Greene County, pub. by the J. H. Beers Co., page 270, in N. Y. State Library, at Albany, N. Y. viz: "Benjamin Doty was an excellent man, who came from Saybrook, and settled in the North part of West Durham, in 1790; his family were mostly girls; he had sons however".

Nathaniel Kirtland Doty[5].

Son of Benjamin Doty[4] and Phebe (Kirtland) Doty.

Born at Saybrook, Conn., Oct. 27th, 1779; bapt., Jany. 16th, 1780.

Married 1st, Nancy Norton, at Durham, N. Y., Jan. 1802. She was a daughter of Benjamin Norton

and Rachel, his wife, born, at Durham, N. Y. Sept. 1781; her father, Benjamin Norton was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. She died at Attica, N. Y., Sept. 28th, 1823.

2nd, Annie Loomis, sister of George and Timothy Loomis, at Attica, N. Y.

Resided at Saybrook, Conn., Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., Bennington, Wyoming Co., N. Y., and Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Died at Attica, N. Y., March 27th, 1854.

Children:

I. KIRTLAND, b., at Durham, N. Y., Nov. 27th, 1803; m., at Bennington, N. Y., Amanda Wariner, daughter of Benjamin Wariner and Rachel (Tolles) Wariner, Oct. 10th, 1824; she was b., June 25th, 1810, at Bennington, N. Y., died at Attica N. Y., Oct. 29th, 1882, had:

1. Phebe S., died, 1837;

2. Helen F., died in 1839;

3. Frank K., died in 1892;

4. Benjamin F., b., in Attica, N. Y., May 17th, 1827; m., Louisa Innes, at Attica, N. Y., May 17th, 1851; had: Viola, Julia and Ella. Died at Attica, N. Y. 1891.

5. James G., b., Bennington, April 14th, 1829; m., at Attica, N. Y., Olive K. Taylor had: one child, Wm. F., who married Emma McClenthan, and has a large family. (James G.) died, at Attica, Nov. 15th, 1906.

6. Alvin N., b., at Attica, Feb. 28th, 1831; m., at Attica, Jemima Brown; died, at Attica, Aug. 13th, 1877; had: Edwin J., Eva A. and Jessie M., all of whom resided (in 1916) in or near, Kalamazoo, Mich.

7. Sylvia, N., b., Attica, March 1833; m., Attica, B. Frank Barnett; had: Arabella S. and James Hervey,

neither married, both resided in Attica; Arabella died James Hervey died Dec. 11th, 1934. Sylvia died, Attica, May 1900.

8. Henry L., b., Attica, Jany. 29th, 1835; m., in Attica, Amanda Adams, July 16th, 1862; died in Attica 189 ; had: Mary R. (b., Attica, April 5th, 1864; m., Frank Thomas, 188 ; had: Helen who married John Copsey, Jr.; have one child.) Helen A., b., Attica, June 2nd, 1865; m., Lewis Benedict has: Fannie, (m., Campbell); Lewis.

9. Mary, b., Bennington, Jany. 24th, 1841; unmarried.

10. Emma E., b., Attica, Dec. 7, 1849; m., Isaac O. Williams, resided in Attica; died, had: Alice A., b., Sept. 10th, 1875; Kate L., b., July 20th, 1877, m., Alfred Morrison; Oliver, b., died

II. NANCY HARRIET[6], b., at Durham, N. Y., May 15th, 1806; m., James S. Tolles[6], April 8th, 1824; died Nov. 5th, 1844.

III. ELIZA, b., at Durham, N. Y., April 18th, 1810; m., at Attica, N. Y., Roswell Tolles, Sept. 29th, 1831; died, at Attica, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1854; had: Ellen D. and Edward D.

IV. LEONIDAS, b., Durham, N. Y., July 1st, 1812; m., at Attica, N. Y., Lydia S. Holbrook; died, at Buffalo, N. Y., April 21st, 1888; had: Alice H., b., at Batavia, N. Y., Jan. 31st, 1847; m., Batavia, Oct. 24th, 1870, John Calvin Westervelt; had: Florence A. and Leonidas D., died, New York City, March 20th, 1913. Florence E., b., at Batavia, N. Y., April 28th, 1849; m., at Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 21st, 1882, Mahlon Bainbridge Folwell, M. D., had one child Bainbridge.

V. RACHEL, b., at Durham, N. Y., Sept. 10th, 1816; m., at Attica, N. Y., Francis D. Wilcox, Jany. 1833; died, at Attica, N. Y., Jany. 29th, 1870; had: Elizabeth, b., at Attica, N. Y., m., at Attica, N. Y., James H. Hill; has, Nellie and Rachel.

Remarks:

NATHANIEL KIRTLAND DOTY[5], removed from Saybrook, Conn., to Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., in 1790-7; about 1817 he removed with his family to Bennington, Wyoming Co., N. Y.; and shortly thereafter to Attica, N. Y.

He established, near the village of Attica, a woolen mill which he conducted for many years.

Benjamin Norton, father of Nancy Norton, his first wife, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

After the death of Benjamin Norton, Rachel, his widow, married a Dr. Beach; she left a dozen silver teaspoons, which were divided among her granddaughters; Margaret (Norton) Chidester her great-great-great-granddaughter has one of said spoons; it is marked "R. B."

Nancy Harriet Doty[6].

Daughter of Nathaniel Kirtland Doty[5] and Nancy (Norton) Doty.

Born at Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., May 15th, 1806.

Married at Bennington, N. Y., James S. Tolles[6], April 8th, 1824.

Resided at Durham, N. Y. and at Bennington, N. Y.

Died at Bennington, N. Y., Nov. 5th, 1844.

Children, all born at Bennington, N. Y.:

I. NANCY ANNA, b., Mch. 31st, 1825; died Dec. 21st, 1831.

II. GEORGE H., b., May 1st, 1827; died at Buffalo, N. Y. June 23rd, 1879.

III. NATHANIEL H., b., May 3rd, 1830; died Nov. 15th, 1831.

IV. NATHANIEL H., b., Sept. 7th, 1832; died Sept. 20th, 1835.

V. SARAH R., b., Nov. 8th, 1834; died Nov. 24th, 1844.

VI. RALPH N., b., Jan. 4th, 1837; died at New Market, Va., May 9th, 1862.

VII. HARRIET A., b., April 26th, 1839; died Dec. 14th, 1844.

VIII. "NANCY" KATHERINE[7], b., Nov. 19th, 1841; m., Ambrose Lathrop Norton[9], at Bennington, N. Y., April 2nd, 1862.

IX. EMMA A., b., June 27th, 1844; died Nov. 29th, 1845.

Remarks:

NANCY HARRIET DOTY[6] removed, with her father's family, from Durham, N. Y. to Bennington, N. Y. about 1817; where she met and married James Sibley Tolles[6], and lived until her death.

As she married said James S. Tolles[6], the Doty ancestors end with her.

Wright

JONATHAN WRIGHT[1].

Jonathan Wright[1], born in 1620, in the County of Essex, England, came to America in the ship "Safety" in 1635, settled first at Saugus, (now Lynn), Massachusetts Colony. Some time prior to 1664 removed to Flushing, L. I.

He had a son, Jonathan[2], born probably between 1645 and 1655, possibly at Flushing, L. I.

JONATHAN WRIGHT[2].

Born probably about 1645, possibly at Flushing, L. I.

Son of Jonathan Wright[1] and

Married, probably at Flushing, L. I., Sarah

Died at Flushing, L. I., Nov. or Dec. , 1698.

Children, all born at Flushing, L. I.:

I. JONATHAN[3], JR., b., 1670-5; m., Winefred; d., Dec. 1742.

II. DAVID,

III. SAMUEL,

IV. RICHARD,

V. HENRY,

VI. GEORGE,

VII. JOHN,

VIII. CHARLES,

IX. JOB,

X. ELIZABETH,

XI. MARY,

XII. HANNAH.

JONATHAN WRIGHT[2] is named in the "List of Heads of Families in Flushing, L. I., (French-Dutch-and-English) from 1645 to 1698 gathered from various old records and documents, by Henry Onderdonk, Jr." The Wrights listed are as follows: "George-David-Henry-Jonathan, Sr., and Jr., Wright." The "George-David and Henry" named therein may have been sons of the "Jonathan Wright, Sr.", named in such list, as was, doubtless, the case as to the "Jonathan, Jr.," named therein.

JONATHAN WRIGHT[2], April 14, 1684, with 8 other freeholders, of Flushing, acting as agents of all the freeholders thereof, purchased of the Indians, by an indenture bearing that date and running to such 9 freeholders, for themselves and all the other freeholders of Flushing, "all of the lands known by the name of 'Flushing' on the north side of Long Island . . . for the purpose of settling existing controversies, which have been pending since 1645 when the town was first settled." See Flushing Past and Present, pp. 17-29. He was included as "Jonathan Sr." in the above mentioned "List of Freeholders of Flushing" made March 23, 1685, see Flushing Past and Present, pp. 19-20. Of him, Flushing Past and Present, in a list of the prominent early settlers of Flushing, at page 114, says: "Jonathan Wright, Sr., the only notice we have seen of him is that he had children, named as follows: Jonathan-David-John-Charles-Job-Samuel-Richard-Henry - George-Elizabeth-Sarah-Mary-and-Hannah."

On a "List of Inhabitants of Flushing, L. I., in 1698", (made by Jonathan Wright, constable, August 1698), appears: "Jonathan Wright, Sen., and Sarah, his wife, Samuel, Richard, Charles, Job, Mary, Hannah, Sarah." "Henry Wright and Mary, his wife—Hannah, Sarah." "Jonathan Wright, Jr., and Wine, his wife,—Jonathan-Elizabeth." See History of Flushing, L. I., (by H. D. Waller), page 245.

The will of "Jonathan Wright, Senior", of Flushing, Queens County, dated Nov. 5, 1698, was admitted to probate, at New York City, N. Y., in 1698. (Must have been November or December of that year.) It is recorded in New York County Surrogate's Court, in liber 5 of wills, at pages 274, 322; it names his wife, Sarah, and children "Jonathan, David, Samuel, Richard, Henry, George, John, Charles, Job, (Nianitye), Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, and Hannah."

The first patent granting the lands at Flushing made by Gov. Wm. Kieft, in 1645, was confirmed by Governor Nicol, by patent in February, 1666, and was again confirmed by Governor Dongan, by patent dated March 23, 1685. The freeholders named in the last of said patents were, "Elias Doughty, Thos. Willett, John Bowne, Matthias Harvey, Thos. Hicks, Richard Cornwell, John Hichman, Jonathan Wright, and Samuel Hoyt." See Patents, Vol. I, p. 64, Vol. V, pages 222-325, Secretary of State's Office, Albany, N. Y., also Historical and Statistical Gazatteer of New York, 546.

JONATHAN WRIGHT[3].

Son of Jonathan[2] and Sarah.

Born at Flushing, L. I., probably about 1670-1675.

Married Winefred about 1690-1695.

Died at Flushing, L. I., Feb. 26-1743(4).

See Records of Presbyterian Church, Newton, L. I., Vol. 56, N. Y. Gen. & Bio. Rec., 355.

Children, probably all born at Flushing, L. I.:

I. JONATHAN, JR.

II. ELIZABETH, married ..... Wheeler.

III. CATHERINE, " Griffen.

IV. SARAH.

V. SUSANNAH, b., about 1705-10, died in Suffolk Co. 1768.

VI. BENJAMIN[4], b., about 1710-15, m., Elizabeth Allison, died at Huntington, Suffolk Co., 1770.

JONATHAN WRIGHT[3] held some local offices, and was occasionally mentioned on the Town Records of Flushing.

On a "List of Inhabitants of Flushing, L. I.", made by Jonathan Wright, constable, August, 1698, appears "Jonathan Wright, Junior, and 'Wine', his wife,—Jonathan-Elizabeth." See History of Flushing, 245.

The "List of each Inhabitant and his Provisions" made in 1711, gives "Jonathan Wright, bacon, 48; wheat, 135; rye, 85."

History of Flushing, 251.

And "A List of the Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Company of Jonathan Wright, Captain; 1715," begins "Captain Jonathan Wright" and then names nearly 75 other officers and privates.

See History of Flushing, 253, and the military documents on file in Albany there cited.

The will of "Jonathan Wright[3], Senior," of Flushing, Queens Co., dated Oct. 11, 1742, was proved in New York City, March 9, 1743-4, and is recorded in New York County Surrogate's Court in liber 15 of wills, at page 186. In it he names his wife, "Wyntie", and daughters, Elizabeth Wheeler, Catherine Griffen, Sarah and Susannah Wright; and gives all his property to them; he appointed Capt. Wm. Thorn and John Embree, Sen., executors thereof. He did not mention his sons, Jonathan, Junior, and Benjamin, therein. In the body of the will he designates himself, and he signs it also, as "Jonathan Wright, Senior."

The will of his widow, "Winefred Wright," of Flushing, Queens Co., widow," dated October 24, 1744 (probably should read 1743), proved in New York City, February 5, 1744, recorded in New York County Surrogate's Court, in liber 15 of wills, at page 333, names her daughters, "Elizabeth Wheeler, Catherine Griffen, Sarah and Susannah Wright," giving them all of her property, and appoints her daughter Susannah and John Field, executors. She did not mention her sons, Jonathan, Junior, and Benjamin, therein; but

her son Benjamin, was one of the witnesses to her will. This will establishes that the name "Wine" given in the "List of Inhabitants of Flushing" of 1698, supra, as wife of "Jonathan Wright, Junior," and "Wyntie" given in the will of Jonathan Wright[3], supra, were pet names, and that "Wine," "Wyntie," and "Winefred Wright, widow," was one and the same person.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT[4].

Son of Jonathan[3] and Winefred Wright.

Born at Flushing, L. I., about 1710-1715.

Married Elizabeth Allison, about 1739-1740. She was bapt. Aug. 22, 1736, by Rev. E. Prime. See Rec. of 1st Ch. Huntington, p. 32.

Died at Huntington, L. I., forepart of year 1770.

Children, probably all born at Huntington, L. I.:

I. ELIZABETH, b.,.....; bapt., Mch. 2, 1757; m., Elias Chichester.

II. WINEFRED, b., April 12, 1745; bapt., Mch. 2, 1757; m., Jotham Post, April 20, 1763; d., May 29, 1811.

III. MARY, b.,.....; bapt., Mch. 2, 1757.

IV. CHARITY, b., Sept., 1750; bapt., Mch. 2, 1757; m., John Hallett, Apr. 12, 1780; d., Dec. 11, 1835.

V. ALLISON, b.,.....; bapt., Mch. 2, 1757; m., Melescent Halsey, July 7, 1780; d., Feb....., 1796.

VI. WILLIAM[5], b., about 1750-55; bapt., Mch. 2, 1757; m., Margaret Marsh, at N. Y., March 15, 1788; d., N. Y., about 1830.

VII. SARAH, b., Oct. 16, 1755; bapt., Mch. 2, 1757; m., Samuel Carman, July 7, 1773.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT[4] left a will, dated February 18, 1765, proved in New York City, June 20, 1770, and recorded in

liber 27 of wills, page 347, in New York County Surrogate's Court; in which he named his wife and all of his children. He divided his farm of 190 acres between his sons Allison and William, charging an annuity of 20 pounds to his wife, Elizabeth, and a legacy of 65 pounds to his daughter, Sarah, thereon; and giving legacies of 65 pounds each to his daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Charity; and directing that "my sons are to be put to trades as they shall choose," from which provision, and the further provision that his wife, Elizabeth, is "to have the improvement of it (the farm) until he (the son Allison) comes of age," it is evident that both sons were in 1765, when the will was executed, under the usual apprenticeship age, and probably William[5] was quite young.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT[4] was assessed 27 pounds 11 shill. on the Huntington Assessment roll for 1764. See Huntington Town Records, Vol. 2, p. 475.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT[4] was one of the witnesses to the will of his mother, Winefred Wright, widow of Jonathan Wright[3].

Letters of Administration on the estate of "Susannah Wright, late of Suffolk County, Spinster," were granted at New York City, by the Probate Court, June 7, 1768, to "Benjamin Wright of Suffolk County, brother and principal creditor of Susannah Wright." Said Letters are recorded in liber 3½ of Letters of Administration, page 559, in New York County Surrogate's Court. Jotham Post was one of the sureties on the bond given by Benjamin Wright as such administrator.

ALLISON WRIGHT and MELESCENT HALSEY were married July 7, 1780. See Marriage Bonds, Vol. 29, page 107. ("Names of Persons for whom marriage licenses were issued by Sec'y of Province of N. Y. previous to 1784.")

"CORNELIUS HALSEY of Westhampton, L. I., (son of Eph.[4]), married Millicent, dau. of Capt. Obadiah Rogers, their dau. Millicent, married Alison Wright, July 7, 1780. She died Sept. 17, 1795." Quoted from N. Y. Gen. & Bio. Rec., Vol. 34, page 284.

The New York City Business Directories for the years 1791-1793 give:

ALLISON WRIGHT, Butcher, 25 James St., and 1795 gives,

ALLISON WRIGHT, Butcher, 96 James St.

On the Town Records of the Town of Huntington, Vol. 3, page 36, it appears that Allison Wright took the Oath of Loyalty to King George in 1778. Also in such records, Vol. 3, at page 93, in the list of property owners, and assessment of property, for year 1782, is "Ellison Wright assessed 127 pounds."

ALLISON WRIGHT, July 3, 1783, filed a claim for property taken by British troops in Revolutionary War, during years 1776-7-8-80-81, aggregating over 75 pounds. See Vol. 3, Huntington Town records, Appendix, pages 15-26.

WILLIAM WRIGHT[5].

Son of Benjamin Wright[4] and Elizabeth Allison Wright.

Born at Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., between 1750 and 1755.

Bapt. by Rev. E. Prime, at Huntington, Mch. 2, 1757.

Married, Margaret Marsh, March 15, 1788, at 1st Presbyterian Church, New York City. See N. Y. Gen. & Bio. Rec., Vol. 12, page 137.

Resided in Huntington, L. I., and New York City.

Died, at New York City, about 1830.

Children, all born in New York City, N. Y.:

I. SARAH, b., Jan. 20, 1789; m., Capt. John Lang; lived in New York City; had Rogers Lang, he was connected with 3rd National Bank, New York City.

II. WILLIAM[6], JR., b., Sept. 23, 1793.

III. JAMES, b., Dec. 11, 1798; m., Mary Forman; had James, George, Maria, Matilda, Louisa, (she m. Mr. Jones), and Alfred. He, James, owned and lived in his home on Bedford St. a great many years; for about 40 years he was a Letter Carrier in New York City.

IV. ELIZA, b., Dec. 28, 1800; m., Mr. Wade; had Ezekiel, William, Abbie, Margaret, (she married John Dougherty, and lived a good many years on E. 14th St., N. Y. City).

V. BENJAMIN, b., Jan. 24, 1804.

VI. MARGARET, b., Jan. 2, 1814; m., John Pierce; lived in Buffalo, N. Y.; had William W. Pierce, he married and had John, William, and Margaret, (she married James Franklin).

Much of the above data is taken from the records kept in the family Bible belonging first to William Wright[5], then to his son William Wright[6], then to his granddaughter, Harriet S. VanDake, and now to his great granddaughter, Ellen C. (Wright) Norton.

WILLIAM WRIGHT[5], the son of Benjamin Wright,[4], farmer, and Elizabeth Allison Wright, his wife, of Huntington, Suffolk County, Long Island, was born at Huntington prior to 1755. Allison, who married Melescent Halsey, was his brother, and Elizabeth, Winefred, who married Jotham Post, Mary, Charity, who married John Hallett, and Sarah, who married Samuel Carman, were his sisters. He removed to New York City while still a youth or in very early manhood. Probably he was apprenticed to Jotham Post, husband of his sister Winefred, who was a butcher, carrying on his trade in New York City. He is first mentioned in the records of New York County in a deed dated Sept. 19, 1785, executed Aug. 19, 1790, by Nicholas Bayard to "William Wright, Butcher," recorded Sept. 7, 1790, in Book No. 46 of Deeds, page 258, New York County Register's Office, which deed conveyed 3 lots on the northwest corner of Bayard and Catherine (later Mulberry) streets. During the period between 1789 and 1817 there were a number of conveyances recorded in the New York County Register's office in which William Wright[5] is either the grantee or the grantor; he is named in all such "William Wright, Butcher." By a deed dated March 11, 1817, he and Margaret, his wife, conveyed two of the above mentioned Bayard St. lots, being the one on the corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets, and one next

to it, for a consideration of $10,000.00, to his son, "William Wright[6], Junior, Tallow Chandler," which deed was recorded in the New York County Register's office, in liber 125 of Deeds, page 557, April 18, 1818.

The entry of the marriage of "William Wright[5], Butcher," and Margaret Marsh, March 15, 1788, appears on the records of the 1st Presbyterian Church of New York, see Vol. 12, N. Y. Gen. & Bio. Rec., page 137.

The Business Directories of New York City, (in New York Public Library), for the years 1789 to 1817, inclusive, 27 in all, each names him as "William Wright, Butcher" of "Bayard Street" or of "Bayard and Mulberry Streets."

Letters of Administration on the estate of "Allison Wright, late of the City New York, Butcher, deceased," were granted by the New York Probate Court, Feb. 29, 1796, to "William Wright, a Brother, and Jotham Post, a Friend." See Liber 5, Letters of Administration, page 67, New York County Surrogate's Court.

The History of New York City Markets, makes frequent mention of William Wright[5], and states that "William Wright, Butcher," had a stall at "Fly Market" for many years.

William Wright[6].

Son of William[5] and Margaret (Marsh) Wright.

Born at New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1793.

Married, 1st, Mary Miller, at New York, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1823; she was born at Westchester, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1801; and died at New York, N. Y., May 22, 1931.

2nd, Elizabeth Ann Briggs, (cousin of first wife), dau. of James and Elizabeth (Quimby) Briggs; at New York, N. Y., March 5, 1832; she was born at Westchester, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1805, and died at Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1875.

Resided at New York, N. Y., until about 1836, then removed to Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Died at Henrietta, N. Y., April 11, 1856.

Children, by 1st wife, all born in New York City:

I. ELIZABETH ALBERTSON, b., Nov. 29, 1823; (she is said to have been named after her grandmother on her mother's side); d., in Rochester, N. Y., unmarried.

II. MARY MATILDA, b., Aug. 28, 1825; m., George Deming; had Mary, (who m. George Loder, and had Nina, m.,....., lives in Pittsford, N. Y.); both Mary Deming and Mary Loder died in Rochester, N. Y.

III. WILLIAM, JR., b., Mch. 1, 1827; d., Oct. 30, 1830.

IV. SARAH ANN, b., Jan. 28, 1829; m., Arthur Springer; had Arthur, Adelaide, and Alfred, all of whom d. unmarried; she died Rochester, N. Y., Nov.....1899.

V. JAMES MILLER, b., May 6, 1831; d., Aug. 19, 1831.

Children by 2d wife:

VI. ALFRED PELL, b., at New York City, Dec. 23, 1832; m., 1st, Carrie Fargo; 2d, Mary Virgil; had Carrie, (she m. Howard Ellis, had Howard, and is deceased), Jennie, Ida, Alfred, Glenn and Harry. Died, Tacoma, Wash.,.....1900.

VII. WALTER SCHUYLER, b., New York City, March 16, 1835; d., unmarried, at Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1859.

VIII. HARRIET SMITH, b., at Henrietta, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1838; m., Henry F. Van Dake; had Elizabeth, b., Rochester, N. Y., June, 1860; d., Rochester, N. Y., unmarried, May 20, 1913; Henry, b., Rochester, N. Y.; d., June 3, 1909, no children; and George, b., Rochester, N. Y.,.....1870; d., Rochester, N. Y.,.....1925, no children. She, Harriet Smith, d., Rochester, N. Y.,.....1908.

IX. WILLIAM HARRISON[7], b., at Henrietta, N. Y., June 25, 1841; m., at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1865, Ellen A. Cogswell; d., at Attica, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1904.

The above record, as to births, marriages and deaths, is taken from family records.

WILLIAM WRIGHT[6] was a Quaker, and was very strict in his family in the observance of the teachings of that sect.

While he resided in New York City he was engaged in business as a Tallow Chandler; and he owned a farm on Long Island. He went from New York City to Henrietta, N. Y., in 1836, where he purchased and located on a farm a short distance north of East Henrietta on the road running from that hamlet to Rochester, N. Y.

WILLIAM WRIGHT[6] conveyed the property at Bayard and Mulberry streets, New York City, that his father, William Wright[5], had conveyed to him in 1817, by two deeds. The first, executed March 31, 1825, by "William Wright, Jr., Tallow Chandler, and Mary (Miller) his wife, to Isaac Pickford," conveys "part of the lots conveyed by Nicholas Bayard to William Wright, Sr." "corner of Bayard and Mulberry Sts. the house being known as No. 94 Bayard St." and "by William Wright, Sr., conveyed to William Wright, Jr." Such deed is recorded in New York Co. Register's Office in liber 188 of Deeds, page 578; James Wright, brother of grantor, witnessed the deed and made oath to the identity of the grantors.

The second of said deeds was executed Sept. 23, 1835, by "William Wright, Tallow Chandler, and Elizabeth Ann (Briggs), his wife," conveyed the remaining land on Bayard St., described therein as "part of the lots conveyed by Nicholas Bayard to William Wright, Sr., and by William Wright, Sr., to Wm. Wright, Jr.," which deed was witnessed by Elijah Briggs, of 37 Walker St., brother of said Elizabeth Ann Wright, who made oath to the identity of the grantors therein; that deed was recorded in New York County Register's Office, in liber 336 of Deeds at page 571.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT[7].

Son of William Wright[6], and Elizabeth Ann (Briggs) Wright.

Born, at Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y., June 25, 1841.

Married, at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1865, Ellen A. Cogswell, daughter of Capt. William and Mary (Dudley) Cogswell.

Resided at Henrietta, N. Y.; Middlebury, Elkhart Co., Indiana; and Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Died at Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1904.

Children, all born at Attica, N. Y.:

I. ELLEN COGSWELL, b., May 22, 1869; m., at Attica, N. Y., James E. Norton, son of Ambrose L. and Katherine (Tolles) Norton, Sept. 8, 1892; Children: I, Katherine, m., Claire M. Britt, son of Frank H. and Florence (Pratt) Britt, of Buffalo, N. Y., at Warsaw, N. Y., July 31, 1920, no children; resides at Buffalo, N. Y. II, Margaret, m., Lawrence Chidester, son of William H. and Mary (Wilkinson) Chidester, of Jersey City, N. J., at Warsaw, N. Y., June 7, 1924. Has, Lawrence, Jr., b., East Orange, N. J., Feb. 8, 1926; resided East Orange and Madison, N. J. She (Ellen C. Wright Norton) resides at Warsaw, N. Y.

II. MATILDA PROBASCO, b., June 17, 1871; m., at Attica, N. Y., David S. Wilder, son of Sherman K. and Katherine Wilder, of Attica, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1904; Children, I, David Stevens, Jr., b., Dec. 23, 1910; II, Paul Cogswell, b., Oct. 9, 1913. She, Matilda P. (Wright) Wilder, resides at Attica, N. Y.

III. FRANCES COGSWELL, b., Feb. 27, 1873; m., at Attica, N. Y., Ralph T. Norton, son of Ambrose L. and Katherine (Tolles) Norton, Oct. 2, 1895; Children, I, Ralph Tolles, b., at Syracuse, N. Y., Mch. 24, 1898; II, Nathaniel Cogswell, b., at Cobleskill, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901; III, Frances Eleanor,

b., at Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1907; IV, Mary Wright, b. at Bayport, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1911. She, Frances C. (Wright) Norton, resides at Bayport, Long Island, N. Y.

IV. WALTER SCHUYLER, b., July 17, 1874, m., at New Orleans, La., Feb. 28, 1901, Bertha Belot, daughter of Peter and Mary J. (Albert) Belot; Children, I, William Harrison, b., New Orleans, La., Nov. 30, 1903; m., at Salem, Oregon, Oct. 18, 1925, Clara Johnson; II, Norman Philip, b., at New Orleans, La., Oct. 6, 1908. He, Walter Schuyler Wright, resides at Salem, Oregon.

WILLIAM HARRISON WRIGHT[7], in 1859, after the death of his brother, Walter Schuyler Wright, went to Colorado taking that brother's interest in some silver mines, owned by the two brothers. Alfred Pell Wright and Walter Schuyler Wright. The Civil War broke out while he was still in Colorado, and he enlisted July 31, 1861, in Capt. E. A. Jacobs Co. B, Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, 1st Regt., and served until Oct. 8, 1864.

After his marriage he removed to Middlebury, Elkhart Co., Indiana, where he purchased a farm; two years later he sold that farm and moved to Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he bought another farm on which he resided until his death.

The farm is now (1935) the site of the Attica State Prison, and no vestige of the buildings nor signs of the farm boundaries are now extant.

Ellen Cogswell (Wright)[8] Norton.

Daughter of William H. Wright[7] and Ellen A. (Cogswell) Wright.

Born at Attica, N. Y., May 22, 1869.

Married at Attica, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1892; James Edward Norton, son of Ambrose L. Norton and Katherine Tolles Norton.

Resided at Attica, N. Y., until 1899; then removed to Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where she now (1934) resides.

Children:

I. KATHERINE, b., at Attica, N. Y., May 22, 1895.

II. MARGARET, b., at Warsaw, N. Y., April 28, 1900.

Remarks:

ELLEN C. (WRIGHT) NORTON, graduated from the Attica High School, in the class of 1888.

She married, James E. Norton, so the "Wright" ancestors end with her.

Matilda Probasco (Wright) Wilder.

Daughter of William H. Wright[7] and Allen A. (Cogswell) Wright.

Born at Attica, Wyoming County, N. Y., June 17, 1871.

Married at Attica, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1904, David Stevens Wilder, son of Sherman K. and Katherine Wilder.

Resided at Attica, N. Y., where she now (1934) resides.

Children:

I. DAVID STEVENS, JR., b., at Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1910.

II. PAUL COGSWELL, b., at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1913.

Remarks:

MATILDA PROBASCO (WRIGHT) WILDER, graduated from the Attica High School, in the class of 1890.

She took a course in nursing, at the Rochester City Hospital, graduating therefrom, in the class of 1894; she practiced her profession of Graduate Nurse, largely in Buffalo, Rochester, and New York, N. Y., until her marriage.

Frances Cogswell (Wright) Norton.

Daughter of William H. Wright[7] and Ellen A. (Cogswell) Wright.

Born at Attica, N. Y., February 27, 1873.

Married at Attica, N. Y., October 2, 1895, Ralph Tolles Norton, son of Ambrose L. and Katherine T. Norton.

Resided at Attica, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Cobleskill, N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Waterford, N. Y.; Newburgh, N. Y.; and Bayport, (just over the corporation line of Sayville) Long Island, N. Y.

Children:

I. RALPH DUDLEY, b., at Syracuse, N. Y., March 24, 1898.

II. NATHANIEL COGSWELL, b., Cobleskill, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

III. FRANCES ELEANOR, b., at Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1907.

IV. MARY WRIGHT, b., at Bayport, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1911.

Remarks:

FRANCES COGSWELL (WRIGHT) NORTON'S husband, Ralph T. Norton, was a Civil Engineer, and also a Railroad and Public Works Contractor, and the necessities of his profession and business, prevented his family's being located at any one place very long.

In 1909, he purchased a home, consisting of three acres lying on Great South Bay, in the village of Bayport, (just over the corporation line of the village of Sayville), Long Island, N. Y.; where she has ever since resided.

As she married Ralph T. Norton, the Wright ancestors end with her.

Walter Schuyler Wright.

Son of William H. Wright[7] and Ellen A. (Cogswell) Wright.

Born at Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y., July 17, 1874.

Married at New Orleans, Louisiana, Feb. 28, 1901, Bertha Belot, daughter of Peter and Mary J. (Albert) Belot.

Resided at Attica, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; New Westminster, B. C.; Drain, Oregon; and Springfield, Oregon.

Children:

I. WILLIAM HARRISON, b., at New Orleans, La., Nov. 30, 1903; m., Clara E. Johnson, daughter of John W. and Johnson at Salem, Oregon, Oct. 18, 1925; has sons William Harrison, and Milton Schuyler, b., Dec. 1, 1928.

II. NORMAN PHILLIP, b., at New Orleans, La., Oct. 6, 1908.

Remarks:

WALTER SCHUYLER WRIGHT, graduated from the Attica High School, Attica, N. Y., in the Class of 1895.

He took a course in the Rochester Business College. For several years held a responsible position with a Mr. Talmadge, a Rice Broker, at New Orleans; is now in the employment of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co.

Briggs

The following data and information with reference to John Briggs[1] and his descendants, down to and including the dates of the births of the children of James Briggs[6], is taken from "A Partial Record of the Descendants of Walter Briggs of Westchester, N. Y." prepared by Samuel Briggs of Cleveland, Ohio, and published in 1878. The work is in the New York Public Library, New York, N. Y.

JOHN BRIGGS[1].

Son of Briggs and Briggs.

Born at 1609.

Married

Resided at Newport, Rhode Island and Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

Died 1690.

Children:

I. JOHN[2],

II. THOMAS,

III. SUSANNA,

IV. ENOCH,

V. JOB.

Remarks:

JOHN BRIGGS[1], is first found mentioned, in America, so far as present research has developed, at Newport, R. I. The records of which show that he was admitted as a freeman

thereof, Oct. 1, 1638. (See Colonial Records of Rhode Island.)

On April 30, 1639, he was made a citizen of Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

He was a Member of the Court in May, 1648.

He owned land at Misquamack Sept. 15, 1661.

JOHN BRIGGS[2].

Son of John Briggs[1] and Briggs.

Born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1642.

Married May 24, 1677, Hannah Fisher, daughter of Edward Fisher and Fisher, of Portsmouth, R. I.

Resided at Portsmouth, R. I., Tiverton, R. I., and possibly short time in Bristol County, Mass.

Died 1713.

Children:

I. EDWARD[3],

II. JOHN,

III. WILLIAM,

and probably others.

Remarks:

He was a Member of Assembly, at Newport, R. I., 1664-1665 and 1666.

EDWARD BRIGGS[3].

Son of John Briggs[2], and Hannah (Fisher) Briggs.

Born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, or Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

Married at Tiverton, R. I., Sarah; she died at Tiverton, R. I., about May 1751.

Resided, probably all his life at Tiverton, R. I.

Died at Tiverton, R. I., the last of May, 1718.

Children:

I. DEBORAH, b., at Tiverton, R. I., March 11, 1693.

II. HANNAH, b., at Tiverton, R. I., Dec. 19, 1698.

III. WALTER[4], b., at Tiverton, R. I., Feb. 19, 1701; m., Lidiah, daughter of Josiah Hunt, Jr.; d., about June or July, 1789.

IV. JOSIAH, b., at Tiverton, R. I., March 4, 1703; m., Lillis , had Sarah and Ephriam.

V. CHARLES, b., at Tiverton, R. I., Feb. 20, 1711.

WALTER BRIGGS[4].

Son of Edward Briggs[3] and Sarah Briggs.

Born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, Feb. 19, 1701.

Married, probably at Westchester, N. Y., Lidiah Hunt, daughter of Josiah Hunt, Jr. and Abigail (Huestis) Hunt, of Throgs Neck, N. Y.

Resided at Tiverton, R. I.; Hackensack, N. J.; and Westchester, N. Y.

Died at Westchester, N. Y., about or shortly prior to July, 1789.

Children, all born at Westchester, N. Y.:

I. SARAH, b., June 8, 1732; m., James Perry; had Hannah, who m. Wilkins.

II. TABITHA, b., April 18, 1734; d., unm., May, 1756.

III. ABIGAIL, b., March 30, 1736; m., Thos. Pinckney; had, Thos., Briggs, Elijah, Josiah, Rachel, and Rebecca.

IV. JOSIAH, b., July 14, 1738; m., Aug. 13, 1760, Bathsheba Williams, daughter of Isaac Williams; had, Walter, John, Edward and Lydia.

V. EDWARD[5], b., Jan. 28, 1741; d., Aug. 14, 1824.

VI. GEORGE, b., Dec. 6, 1743; d., July 1, 1835; m., 1st Rebecca, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Burling; b., Sept. 23, 1743; 2nd Rebecca, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Fowler, of Westchester; m., May 29, 1807; had, 18 children by his two wives.

VII. BATHSHEBA, b., Nov. 6, 1745; d., Dec. 16, 1786; m., Ward, son of Thos. & Sarah (Ward) Hunt, Dec. 25, 1765; had, four children.

Remarks:

WALTER BRIGGS[4], was a carpenter by trade. He lived at Tiverton, R. I., until he became 21; then he emigrated to New York State and located at Westchester. He was living there in March, 1728; but June, 1736, he resided at Hackensack, New Jersey.

However, he soon returned to Westchester, where all his children were born; and where he died, leaving a will, which was admitted to probate in Westchester County Surrogate's Court, at White Plains, N. Y., in July, 1789.

His wife survived him.

EDWARD BRIGGS[5].

Son of Walter Briggs[4] and Lidiah (Hunt) Briggs.

Born at Westchester, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1741.

Married 1st, Mary Lynch, who died about 1785 or 1786. 2nd, Euphemia Honeywell, daughter of Judge Israel Honeywell. She had been married twice before.

Resided at Westchester, N. Y., all his life.

Died at Westchester, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1824.

Children, all born at Westchester, N. Y.:

By his first wife:

I. MARTHA, b., Nov. 30, 1766; d., May 1843.

II. JOSIAH, b., March 14, 1768; d., in infancy.

III. GABRIEL, b., Nov. 20, 1770; d., Jan. 26, 1804.

IV. WALTER, b., Dec. 30, 1772; d., May 1830; m., Eustatia Williams; had, Hannah.

V. ELIJAH, b., April 2, 1775; d., Aug. 13, 1838; m., Elizabeth Horton; had, 6 children.

VI. HANNAH, b., May 2, 1777; d., Oct. 24, 1862; m., Abraham Valentine; had, 9 children.

VII. SAMUEL, b., Sept. 18, 1779; d., May 1857; m., 1st, Elizabeth Varian; 2nd, Elizabeth Brown; had, 6 children.

VIII. JAMES[6], b., Jan. 19, 1782; d., Oct. 19, 1840.

IX. MARY, b., June 8, 1784; d., April 6, 1825; m., William Ryder, of New York City.

Children, by his second wife:

X. PHILLIP HONEYWELL, b., Aug. 18, 1787; d., Oct. 19, 1840; m., Phebe, daughter of John Ryer, of Fordham, N. Y.; had 9 children.

XI. EUPHEMIA, b., April 4, 1790; d., 1793.

Remarks:

EDWARD BRIGGS[5], was a Quaker; but he enlisted in the 3rd Regt., Westchester County Militia, in the War of the Revolution. He served with his regiment, taking part in the Battle of White Plains, among other engagements.

He was also, during the years, 1776-1777, a member of the Westchester County Committee of Safety.

(See "New York in the Revolution," page 211.)

JAMES BRIGGS[6].

Son of Edward Briggs[5] and Mary (Lynch) Briggs.

Born at Westchester, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1782.

Married about 1804-5, Elizabeth, daughter of Moses and Bathsheba Quimby; b., March 7, 1787; d., June 14, 1828.

Resided at Westchester, N. Y.; and New York, N. Y.

Died at New York, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1840.

Children:

I. ELIZABETH ANN[7], b., 1805, at Westchester, N. Y., d., Feb. 16, 1876.

II. MARY, b., March 29, 1808, at Westchester, N. Y., m., Amos Rockwell; had, Victoria.

III. BATHSHEBA, b., May 9, 1810, at Westchester, N. Y., m., John Fowler; had, Elijah, Daniel, Robert, and Samuel.

IV. HANNAH, b., June 25, 1812, at Westchester, N. Y., m., Samuel Cox; had, Jennie, and William; Jennie m., Robert Garbutt; had, John and Roy; and she and her sons reside at Garbutt, Mon. Co., N. Y.

V. DANIEL QUIMBY, b., Feb. 7, 1815, at Westchester, N. Y.; d., Dec. 16, 1876, at New York, N. Y.; m., Oct. 23, 1842, Sarah Fellows; had, 9 children.

VI. ELIJAH PELL, b., June 2, 1817, at Westchester, N. Y.; m., May 11, 1842, Elizabeth Ostrom; had, 4 children.

VII. ROBERT Mc'COMBS, b., Oct. 6, 1819, at Westchester, N. Y.; m., June 18, 1843, Mary F. Fellows; had, Samuel.

VIII. SAMUEL, b., April 25, 1824, at Westchester, N. Y.; m., Sept. 2, 1851, Anna M. Miller, of Philadelphia, Pa.; had, three children.

IX. EDWARD, b., March 11, 1826; d., in infancy.

X. GEORGE, b., March 11, 1826; d., in infancy.

Elizabeth Ann Briggs[7].

Daughter of James Briggs[6] and Elizabeth (Quimby) Briggs.

Born at Westchester, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1805.

Married at New York, N. Y., March 5, 1832, William Wright[6], Jr. She was his second wife.

Died at Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1875.

Resided at Westchester, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Henrietta, Monroe County, N. Y.; and Rochester, N. Y.

Children:

I. ALFRED PELL, b., Dec. 23, 1832, at New York, N. Y., d., 1900, at Tacoma, Wash.; m., 1st, Carrie Fargo; 2nd, Mary Virgil; had, Carrie, Jennie, Ida, Glenn, Alfred, Harry.

II. WALTER SCHUYLER, b., March 16, 1835, at New York, N. Y.; d., Nov. 21, 1859, at Buffalo, N. Y., unmarried.

III. HARRIET SMITH, b., at Henrietta, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1838; m., Henry F. Van Dake; had, Elizabeth, d., unm., May 20, 1913; Henry, d., June 3, 1909; George, died, Rochester, N. Y.

IV. WILLIAM H. HARRISON[7], b., June 25, 1841, at Henrietta, N. Y.; m., Oct. 4, 1865, at Rochester, N. Y., Ellen A. Cogswell; had, Ellen Cogswell, Matilda Probasco, Frances Cogswell, and Walter Schuyler; d., Nov. 10, 1904, at Attica, N. Y.

Remarks:

As ELIZABETH ANN BRIGGS[7] married William Wright[6], Jr., the Briggs ancestors end with her.

THE COGSWELL HOMESTEAD, GILMANTON IRON WORKS, N. H. BUILT IN 1779.

Cogswell

The following list of one line of descendants of John Cogswell, is based upon, and largely quoted verbatim from "The Cogswells in America" by E. O. Jameson, published in 1884. Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, 24 Franklin St., Boston.

"The Cogswells in England"

"It is the family tradition of the Cogswells, now holding the ancient Cogswell possessions in Westbury, County of Wilts, England, that their ancestors came from the County of Essex, and were known as Coggeshall. Besides the family tradition, experts in such matters say that Cogswell and Coggeshall in England have the same origin.

The name was probably derived from the old English town of Coggeshall; which is located 44 miles from London in the County of Essex. Coggeshall was the ancient canonium of the Romans, and held by them for several centuries, as a military trading post; being surrendered only on their departure from England.

In the time of the Saxons, it was called Coed Garr's Hall. When Canute the Dane ruled England, Godwin, one of his favorites, who lived also under Edward the Confessor, whose daughter married Edward the Confessor, her son being King Harold, last of the Saxon kings, came into possession of Coggeshall.

In 1046, Coggeshall was given to the Church of Christ for the support of the Benedictine Monks of Canterbury.

In 1139, the Abbey of Coggeshall was founded by King Stephen and Queen Matilda. The Monks being of the Cisterine Order. The first Abbot of Coggeshall was William."

Robert Cogswell and Alicia Cogswell were the grand parents of John Cogswell[1], lived in Westbury Leigh, County of Wilts, England.

He was a manufacturer of woolen cloths. Aside from that nothing is known of him. The Register of the Parish gives the date of his burial as June 7, 1581. The date of his wife's death is given by said Register as Aug. 1, 1603.

Their children were: Robert, Richard, Stephen, Joane (she married Freestone), Margaret (married Franklene), Margery (married John Whateley), Edith (married Thos. Stevens) and Edward (married Alice).

Robert Cogswell left a will dated June 1, 1581, which was proved in Probate Court, London, July 14, 1581, in which he mentions all of his children, and of which he appoints his wife, Alice, executrix.

Edward Cogswell, son of Robert and Alice Cogswell, and father of John Cogswell[1], the American Immigrant, was born in Westbury Leigh, County of Wilts, England. He married Alice.

They resided in Westbury Leigh. He died in 1616; and his wife died the same year. He left a will, dated June 23, 1615; which was proved Jan. 12, 1616. She

also left a will which was dated June 25, 1615; which was proved May 11, 1616.

Edward Cogswell, was a clothier, pursuing the business of his father and ancestors for generations. His estates were designated Ludbourne, Homingsham and Ripond Mylls.

His children were:

I. MARGARET, (m., Thos. Merchant).

II. ELIZABETH, d., in infancy.

III. ELIZABETH, m., Ernely.

IV. JOHN, d., in infancy.

V. JOHN[1], b., 1592; m., Elizabeth Thompson, d., Nov. 29, 1669.

VI. ROBERT, d., in infancy.

VII. ANDREW.

VIII. ROBERT.

IX. MARGERY, (m., John Wilkins).

X. ANTHON.

XI. ANTHONY.

XII. GEOFFREY.

XIII. ELENOR, (m., Stephen Smythe).

XIV. WALTER.

JOHN COGSWELL[1].

Son of Edward Cogswell and Alice Cogswell.

Born at Westbury Leigh, County of Wilts, England, in 1592.

Married at Westbury Leigh, Sept. 10, 1615, Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Rev. William and Phillis Thompson. Rev. Wm. Thompson was the Vicar of Westbury Parish, Wiltshire, for twenty years, from 1603, to his death in 1623. His wife, Phillis Thompson, died in 1608.

Resided at Westbury Leigh, England, until 1635, when with his family he emigrated to America and settled at Ipswich, Mass.

Died at Ipswich, Mass., Nov. 29, 1669. His wife died there June 2, 1676.

Children:

I. A daughter, who married and resided in London, England.

II. MARY, m., in 1649, Godfrey Armitage.

III. WILLIAM[2], bapt. March, 1619; m., Susanna Hawkes; d., Dec. 15, 1700.

IV. JOHN, b., July 25, 1622; d., Sept. 27, 1653.

V. HANNAH, m., 1652, Dea. Cornelius Waldo.

VI. ABIGAIL, m., Thos. Clark.

VII. EDWARD, b., 1629.

VIII. SARAH, m., Simon Tuttle; d., 1692.

IX. ELIZABETH, m., July 31, 1657, Nathaniel Masterson.

Remarks:

JOHN COGSWELL[1], the ancestor of the Cogswell in America, at the age of 23, married the daughter of the Parish Vicar; succeeded to his father's business, that of clothier, and settled down in the old homestead. His parents died soon after his marriage; and he received by inheritance, "The Mylls, called Ripond, situate within the Parish of Frome Selwood" together with the home place. He was a manufacturer of

woolen fabrics, largely broadcloths and kerseymeres, for the manufacture of which his "mylls" had a favorable reputation. He probably had a commission house in London where he sold his manufactures, as he was sometimes called a London merchant.

In 1635, he sold his "mylls" and other property and with his wife and eight children, and all their personal effects, embarked at Bristol, England, May 23, 1635, on the ship called the "Angel Gabriel" for New England. Their passage was long and disastrous. Their ship was wrecked on the coast of what is now Maine; and they were washed ashore from the broken decks of their ship, in the terrific storm of Aug. 15, 1635, at Pemaquid (Maine).

They escaped, with their lives, but were well drenched; and Mr. Cogswell lost personal property and valuables to the amount of five thousand pounds sterling.

However, they were more fortunate than some of the others, several of whom were drowned; among those drowned, is supposed to have been Sir Walter Raleigh.

Mr. Cogswell removed his family to Ipswich, Massachusetts; and in 1636, he received a grant of 300 acres of land and also a parcel of 8 acres of land on which he built a home.

March 3rd, 1636, by an Act of the Court, John Cogswell[1], was admitted freeman.

William Cogswell[2].

Son of John Cogswell[1] and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell.

Born at Westbury Leigh, County of Wilts, England, , 1619.

Married in 1649, Susanna Hawkes, daughter of Adam and Mrs. Anne (Hutchinson) Hawkes. She was born in 1633, at Charlestown, Mass. She died prior to 1696.

Resided in Chebacco, Ipswich, Mass.

Died at Chebacco, Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 15, 1700.

Children:

I. ELIZABETH, b., 1650; m., Feb. 22, 1670, Col. Thos. Wade; d., Dec. 28, 1726.

II. HESTER, b., Aug. 24, 1674; m., 1st, Samuel Bishop; 2nd, Dec. 16, 1689, Lieut. Thos. Burnham.

III. SUSANNA, b., June 5, 1657; m., Jan. 21, 1681, Ben'j. Wade.

IV. ANN, b., June 5, 1657; d., prior to 1696.

V. WILLIAM, b., Dec. 4, 1659; m., Oct. 9, 1685, Martha Emerson; d., April 14, 1708.

VI. JONATHAN, b., April 26, 1661; m., May 24, 1668, Elizabeth Wainwright; d., July 14, 1714.

VII. EDMUND, died young, May 15th, 1680.

VIII. JOHN[3], b., May 12, 1665; m., Hannah Goodhue; d., 1710.

IX. ADAM, b., Jan. 12, 1667; m., Abigail ; d., Feb. 8, 1749.

X. SARAH, b., Feb. 3, 1668; m., Nov. 6, 1685, Wm. Rogers.

Remarks:

WILLIAM COGSWELL[2] was quite prominent in the religious matters of his town; and largely through his efforts, the Parish of Chebacco was established.

In 1675-6-7, occurred a famous lawsuit between him and his nephew, John Cogswell, over the settlement of the estate John Cogswell, father of said nephew; said William Cogswell[2] having been appointed executor of the will of said elder John Cogswell. The action was tried in the lower Courts and appealed through the intermediate Court to the Court at Boston, which reversed the judgment, which said John Cogswell had recovered against William Cogswell[2].

William Cogswell[2] left a will, which was proved, Dec. 19, 1700. In the will, he states that his wife is dead; and mentions four sons and four daughters.

JOHN COGSWELL[3].

Son of William Cogswell[2], and Susannah (Hawkes) Cogswell.

Born at Chebacco, Ipswich, Mass., May 12, 1665.

Married at Chebacco, Ipswich, Mass., Hannah Goodhue; she was a daughter of Dea. Wm. Goodhue, Jr., and Hannah (Dane) Goodhue. She was born July 4, 1673. After the death of John Cogswell[3], in 1710, she married Lieut. Thomas Perley, and moved to Boxford, Mass., where she died, Dec. 25, 1742.

Resided at Chebacco, Ipswich, Mass.

Children:

I. HANNAH, b., March 27, 1693; m., Oct. 3, 1728, Thos. Burnham.

II. WILLIAM, b., Sept. 24, 1694; m., 1st, Mary Cogswell; 2nd, Eliza (Wade) Appleton; d., Feb. 19, 1762.

III. SUSANNA, b., March 10, 1696; m., Samuel Low.

IV. JOHN, b., Dec. 2, 1699; m., Oct. 20, 1720, Susanna Low; d., Dec. 18, 1780.

V. FRANCIS, b., March 26, 1701; m., 4 times; d., Oct. 28, 1774.

VI. ELIZABETH, m., Oct. 20, 1717, Col. Joseph Blaney.

VII. MARGARET, m., 1st, Amos Perley; 2nd, Lieut. Mark How.

VIII. NATHANIEL[4], b., Jan. 19, 1709; m., Jan. 31, 1740, Judith Badger; d., March 23, 1783.

IX. BETHIA, m., Jan. 15, 1730, Jedidiah Blaney.

X. JOSEPH, d., in early manhood, in 1728.

Remarks:

JOHN COGSWELL[3], was a Lieutenant of the Mass. Militia. He was called to fill various public offices in the Town. He died when 45 years of age, leaving no will.

William Goodhue, father of Hannah (Goodhue) Cogswell, married Nov. 14, 1666, Hannah Dane. He was Deacon of Chebacco Church; Captain of the Militia; freeman, Oct. 12, 1682; Selectman from 1696-1698; Representative of General Court, nine years, between 1691-1711.

NATHANIEL COGSWELL[4].

Son of Lieutenant John Cogswell[3] and Hannah (Goodhue) Cogswell.

Born at Chebacco Parish, Ipswich, Mass., Jan. 19, 1707.

Married at Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 31, 1740, Judith Badger, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Peaslee) Badger; she was born in Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 3, 1724; she died May 7, 1810.

Resided at Chebacco Parish, Ipswich, Mass., Haverhill, Mass., and Atkinson, New Hampshire.

Died at Atkinson, N. H., March 23, 1783.

Children:

I. NATHANIEL, b., May 14, 1741; d., Nov. 9, 1754.

II. JEREMIAH, b., July 12, 1743; m., June 12, 1766, Mehitable Clement; d., April 20, 1802.

III. JOSEPH, b., Nov. 23, 1744; d., Dec. 1, 1746.

IV. THOMAS[5], b., Aug. 4, 1746; m., Feb. 26, 1770, Ruth Badger; d., Sept. 3, 1810.

V. JOSEPH, b., Dec. 31, 1747; d., July 22, 1752.

VI. HANNAH, b., July 13, 1749; m., June 2, 1772, Rev. Jonathan Searle; d., Dec. 1, 1829.

VII. JUDITH, b., March 23, 1750; d., Aug. 21, 1753.

VIII. Amos, b., Oct. 2, 1752; m., Nov. 20, 1785, Mrs. Lydia (Baker) Wallingford; d., Jan. 26, 1826.

IX. JUDITH, b., March 24, 1754; d., Sept. 2, 1754.

X. NATHANIEL PEASLEE, b., July 10, 1755; m., Susannah Lakeman, May 20, 1777; d., Jan. 10, 1798.

XI. JOSEPH, b., Aug. 1, 1756, d., Aug. 27, 1756.

XII. MOSES, b., Sept. 22, 1757; m., June 17, 1781, Hannah Foster; d., Sept. 16, 1811.

XIII. A daughter, born and died Jan. 9, 1759.

XIV. WILLIAM, b., July 11, 1760; m., Judith Badger, July 22, 1786; d., Jan. 1, 1831.

XV. JOHN, b., Dec. 4, 1761; m., Sept. 5, 1782, Abiah Moody; 2nd, Mrs. Ruth (Butler) Parsons; d., July , 1826.

XVI. EBENEZER, b., Feb. 14, 1763; m., 1st, Mary Stone, Dec. 9, 1783; 2nd, Mary Stewart; d., Aug. 23, 1847.

XVII. JOSEPH, b., April 16, 1764; m., Dec. 27, 1788, Judith Colby; d., March 17, 1851.

XVIII. FRANCIS, b., Sept. 27, 1765; d., April 28, 1773.

XIX. A daughter, born and died Oct. 18, 1767.

Remarks:

NATHANIEL COGSWELL[4] was but three years old when his father died. He went from home in his boyhood and entered a store in Haverhill, Mass. He became a leading merchant and prominent citizen of the town. After a successful business life, he retired in 1766, and settled upon a farm in Atkinson, N. H.

During the Revolutionary War, his patriotism was declared by large loans of money, to provide equipment and provisions for the soldiers. These loans, by reason of a depreciated currency, proved almost a total loss. Besides provid-

ing money he gave eight sons to the army, all of whom served with distinction; and who fulfilled an aggregate term of service of more than thirty-eight years. Said to be the longest rendered by any family in the country. They all survived the war, and became prominent in professional and civil life.

The last survivor of this large family was Joseph Cogswell, M. D., who died in 1851.

The following is a bill of sale (a copy), which proves that Nathaniel Cogswell[4] was not an Abolitionist, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents; That I, Nathl. Cogswell, of Haverhill, in the County of Essex, and Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, trader, for and in consideration of one hundred and fifteen pounds to me in hand paid, do make over and sell and convey to Saml. Phillips, Jr., of Andover, Trader, my negro, Cesar, mentioned above and in the face of this bill of sale.

This I do as fully, freely and absolutely as may be. Morever I do thereby oblige myself to warrant and defend said negro, from ye lawful claims and demands of any person or persons, whatsoever, to ye above Saml. Phillips, during said negro's life.

As witness my hand and seal.

NATHANIEL COGSWELL."

Witnessed by Nathaniel Walker
John Buck."

THE COGSWELL HOMESTEAD, GILMANTON IRON WORKS, N. H. BUILT IN 1779.

THOMAS COGSWELL[5].

Son of Nathaniel Cogswell[4] and Judith (Badger) Cogswell.

Born at Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 4, 1746.

Married at Gilmanton, N. H., Feb. 26, 1770, Ruth Badger, daughter of General Joseph Badger, of Gilmanton, N. H. She was born Sept. 14, 1751, at Haverhill, Mass.; she died Oct. 16, 1839.

Resided at Haverhill, Mass., and Gilmanton, N. H.

Died at Gilmanton, N. H., Sept. 3, 1810.

Children:

I. HANNAH, b., Feb. 26, 1771; d., Feb. 18, 1776.

II. NATHANIEL, b., Jan. 19, 1773; d., unm., Aug., 1813.

III. JOSEPH, b., Apr. 4, 1775; d., Apr. 16, 1775.

IV. JUDITH, b., March 13, 1776; m., Hon. Nathaniel Upham, March 22, 1798; d., Apr. 30, 1837.

V. EBENEZER BADGER, b., May 3, 1778; d., Oct. 12, 1778.

VI. THOMAS, b., Nov. 11, 1781; m., Judith Cogswell; d., Oct. 26, 1813.

VII. WILLIAM[6], b., Nov. 1, 1785; m., May 7, 1815, Mary Dudley; d., Jan. 1, 1853.

VIII. FRANCIS, b., Apr. 27, 1787; d., unm., Dec. 8, 1812.

IX. PEARSON, b., Feb. 14, 1790; m., Mary S. Badger, Apr. 11, 1811; d., Aug. 18, 1855.

X. FREDERIC, b., March 23, 1792; m., Hannah R. Peavey, May 18, 1817; d., July 1857.

XI. Alfred, b., June 27, 1795; d., unm., in Dixon, Ill.

Remarks:

THOMAS COGSWELL[5], was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary Army, and served during the whole war.

He was first Captain, then Major, Jan. 1, 1777; then Lieutenant Colonel, Nov. 26, 1779; and afterward, Wagon Master General.

He led a Company at the Battle of Bunker Hill; was present at the siege of Boston; and continued in the service until peace was declared.

He then settled on a farm in Gilmanton, N. H., and was called on to fill various civil offices, in Town and State.

He filled the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1784 to his death, in 1810. He was twice nominated for Representative to Congress from New Hampshire.

He married his cousin; Rev. Moses Badger, uncle to both the bride and groom performing the ceremony.

He was present at the organization of the Society of Cincinnati and an original member of that order. (See the "Cogswells in America," pages 99 & 240.)

The following is a letter written by General George Washington relative to a dispute as to the rank of the then Major Thomas Cogswell:

"I certify that in the dispute of rank between Majors Hull and Cogswell, which was ultimately in favor of the former, there was no personal preference to Major Hull, but that his succession to the vacant Lieutenant-Coloneley depended solely upon the established principles of promotion, he having been considered as an elder Major than Major Cogswell from the time of the new arrangement of the army in 1777. And I do further certify that Major Cogswell has been always, represented to me as an intelligent, brave, and active officer."

"Given at Headquarters at New Windsor, the 7th of Jan., 1781.

(Signed) "GEORGE WASHINGTON."

The above letter is quoted from "The Memorial of Major Thomas Cogswell to The Honorable Continental Congress."

WILLIAM COGSWELL[6].

Son of Hon. Thomas Cogswell[5] and Ruth (Badger) Cogswell.

Born at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, Nov. 1, 1785.

Married at Burlington, Vermont, May 7, 1815, Mary A. Dudley, daughter of Darling and Artemesia (Stannard) Dudley. She was born Feb. 28, 1798, at Guilford, Conn.; she died at Attica, N. Y., March 31, 1876.

Resided at Gilmanton, N. H., Burlington, Vt., Hancock, Mass., Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Pittsford, N. Y., and Rochester, N. Y.

Died at Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1853.

Children:

I. MARY A., b., Nov. 25, 1819; m., Aug. 14, 1843, James G. Shephard; d., Dec. 19, 1876.

II. CHARLOTTE, b., Jan. 6, 1822; d., Oct. 1822.

III. WILLIAM FRANCIS, b., Sept. 26, 1824; m., Martha Breck, Oct. 1, 1851; d., Feb. 12, 1905.

IV. NATHANIEL UPHAM, b., Aug. 14, 1827; d., at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1846.

V. ELLEN AMELIA[7], b., July 21, 1841; m., Oct. 4, 1865, William H. Wright.

Remarks:

WILLIAM COGSWELL[6], served during the War of 1812-14, as a commissioned officer. He was appointed Captain and held the commission throughout the war.

He was stationed at Burlington, Vermont, where he met

Mary A. Dudley, whom he married.

After his marriage, he took his wife to Gilmanton, N. H.; from there to Hancock, Mass., then to Honeoye Falls, N. Y., then to Pittsford, N. Y., and then to Rochester, N. Y., where he died.

He owned and conducted a large farm at Pittsford, N. Y. for many years.

The following is taken from "Marriage Records of Burlington, Vt." "Marriages by Rev. D. Haskell."

> "Capt. William Cogswell of Gilmanton, N. H., to Mary Ann Dudley, of Addison, 7—May-1815."

MARY A. (COGSWELL) SHEPHARD.

Daughter of William Cogswell[6], and Mary A. (Dudley) Cogswell.

Born at Hancock, Mass., Nov. 25, 1819.

Resided at Pittsford, N. Y., Nashville, Tenn., and Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Died at Attica, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1876.

Married at Pittsford, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1843, James G. Shephard; he died at Attica, N. Y., May 11, 1898.

Children:

I. MARY COGSWELL, b., March 9, 1845; m., at Alexander, N. Y., Burley Smith, Jan. 4, 1870; she died at Attica, N. Y., March 19, 1904. Her children are:

1. Florence S., b., Nov. 14, 1871; m., J. Holland Rudd of Ilion, N. Y.; have Joseph H., Jr., b., Nov. 20, 1894; Burley S., b., June 21, 1896, d., Feb., 1899; Mary Elizabeth, b., June 14, 1902. She, Florence, was married, Sept. 6, 1893.

2. Elizabeth Bartol, b., at Attica, N. Y., m., Ralph D. Leroy, Oct. 9, 1907.

3. Burley, Jr., b., at Attica; m., Margaret Merry, Oct. 14, 1908.

4. James A., b., at Attica; m., Olive Doty, Sept. 1905; has Burley S., and Robert J.

Remarks:

MARY A. COGSWELL, married James G. Shephard; and shortly thereafter, they removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he owned and conducted a newspaper.

He, James G. Shephard, was elected to and held the office of Representative in Congress, for two terms, from the Nashville, Tenn., District.

William Francis Cogswell.

Son of William Cogswell[6], and Mary A. (Dudley) Cogswell.

Born at Perinton, Monroe County, N. Y., Sept. 26th, 1824.

Married at Rochester, N. Y., Martha Breck, Oct. 1st, 1851. She was a daughter of James and Martha (Burr) Breck, of Rochester, N. Y.; she was born April 21st, 1828, in Newport, N. H.; she died at Rochester, N. Y., 188 .

Resided at Pittsford, N. Y., and Rochester, N. Y.

Died at Rochester, N. Y., Feby. 12th, 1905.

Children:

I. MARTHA BRECK, b., Aug. 1st, 1892; m., Sardius D. Bentley, May 9th, 1878; lives (1916) in Rochester, N. Y. Children: Cogswell, Alexander, N., Harold D., S. DeLancy, Jr., Raymond C. and Livingston.

II. ALICE M., b., July 17th, 1854; m., 1st, Oct. 15th, 1885, Timothy Stevens, he died Oct. 29, 1886; m., 2nd, July 29th, 1897, Dr. Oscar Pardo.

III. WILLIAM NATHANIEL, b., July 9th, 1857; m., Oct. 14th, 1890, Anna Gaffney; died in Rochester, June 13th, 1913; had one child, William Francis.

IV. MARGARET P., b., Dec. 23, 1861; m., Sept. 19, 1889, Robert B. Wickes; Children: Francis C., Phillip B., Elizabeth, Henry Herriman, and Alice.

V. FRANCES H., b., Nov. 1st, 1864; m., Rev. Charles H. Boynton, D. D.; live in Englewood, N. J. (1916). Children: Richard, (Died); James B., Martha C., and Charles.

Remarks:

WILLIAM F. COGSWELL, studied law in Rochester, N. Y., was admitted to the Bar, and practiced law there throughout a long and very successful career. He was one of the most eminent lawyers in the State, and for many years stood at the head of the Bar, in Rochester.

Ellen Amelia (Cogswell[7]) Wright.

Daughter of William Cogswell[6] and Mary A. (Dudley) Cogswell.

Born at Pittsford, Monroe County, N. Y., July 21st, 1841.

Married at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 4th, 1865, William H. Wright, son of William and Elizabeth A. (Briggs) Wright.

Resided at Pittsford, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Middlebury, Elkhart County, Indiana, and Attica, Wyoming County, N. Y.

Died at Attica, N. Y., July 4th, 1931.

Children:

I. ELLEN COGSWELL, b., at Attica, N. Y., May 22nd, 1869; m., at Attica, N. Y., James E. Norton, Sept. 8th, 1892.

II. MATILDA PROBASCO, b., at Attica, June 17th, 1871; m., at Attica, David S. Wilder, Sept. 21st, 1904.

III. FRANCES COGSWELL, b., Attica, Feb. 27th, 1873; m., at Attica, Ralph T. Norton, Oct. 2nd, 1895.

IV. WALTER SCHUYLER, b., at Attica, July 17th, 1874; m., at New Orleans, La., Feby. 28th, 1901, Bertha Belot.

Remarks:

ELLEN A. (COGSWELL) WRIGHT, married William H. Wright, see above, also see statement, under William Harrison Wright[7], hereof; hence the list of Cogswell ancestors ends with her.

Dudley

The Connecticut Dudleys.

The following data, with reference to William Dudley, of Guilford, Conn., the first of his branch of the family, and his descendants, and items of interest pertaining to them, down as far as Darling Darling Dudley[6], are taken from the "History of the Dudley Family" pages 341 to 367, written by Dean Dudley, of Wakefield, Mass., and published by him; A. W. Brownell, printer, Wakefield, Mass. Said History is in the New York City Public Library.

Wm. Dudley[1], born at Richmond, formerly Sheen, in Surrey, Eng., came to Guilford, Conn., from the town of Guilford, some thirty miles from London, in the County of Surrey.

He was married to Miss Jane Lutman, by Rev. Henry Whitfield, Rector of Ockley, in Surrey, Eng., Aug. 24th, 1636, according to the parish register of Ockley.

He and his wife, Jane, came over to America with Rev. Henry Whitfield as members of the Eaton & Hopkins expedition to Connecticut. They sailed from London, Eng., May 20th, 1639.

He was one of the signers of the "Plantaceon Covenant" which was prepared and signed while the party was at Sea, and which reads:

"COVENANT"

"We, whose names are hereunder written, intending, by God's gracious permission to plant ourselves, in New England, and, if it may be, in the southerly part about Quinipiack: We do faithfully promise, each to each for our selves and families and those that belong to us; that we will, the Lord assisting us, sit down and join ourselves together in one entire plantation; and to be helpful each to the other in every common work, according to every man's ability and as need shall require; and we promise not to desert or leave each other or the plantation, but with the consent of the rest, or the greater part of the company who have entered into this engagement.

As for our gathering together in a church way, and the choice of officers and members to be joined together in that way, we do refer ourselves until such time as it shall please God to settle us in our plantation.

In witness whereof we subscribe our names, the first day of June 1639.

Robert Kitchell, William Plano, Francis Bushnell, Francis Chatfield, John Hughes, William Leete, Thomas Naish, John Parmelin, John Jurdon, Henry Doude, Henry Whitfield, John Stone, John Bishop, Abraham Cruttenden, Richard Guttridge, Thomas Norton, William Chittenden, William Halle, *William Dudley,* Thomas Joanes,

Henry Kingsnorth, John Mepham, William Stone, Thomas Cooke, John Hoadley."

They landed at New Haven, Conn., being the first ships, for they had two, to enter that harbor, about July 10th, 1639.

After the leaders of the party had made investigation, as they could, to find a desirable location, on Sept. 29th, 1639, they purchased of the Indians the land and located thereon, the settlement called Guilford, Conn., naming the settlement after Guilford, the County Seat of Surrey County, Eng., from which many of them came.

Immediately after the land was purchased and the site located, the settlers began the erection of houses for their homes and pushed the work so rapidly, that all were housed before the cold weather set in.

William Dudley[1], and his young wife, established themselves and built their home on what is now Fair Street in the Village of Guilford, Conn., their place, or home lot, contained 3¾ acres.

David Dudley Field, D.D., in a letter dated July 2nd, 1849, written to Dean Dudley, said:

"I am descended on the maternal side from William Dudley, one of the first settlers of Guilford, Conn.

There is a tradition among the Guilford Dudleys, that their ancestor, William Dudley, was a relative of Governor, Thomas Dudley, of Massachu-

setts. They may have been remotely connected, though of this I have no certain evidence.

There is also a tradition, amoung the Guilford Dudleys, that their American ancestor, William Dudley, lived at Richmond, formerly Sheen, near London, (which may perhaps have been the case for a time, though I found no record of him at Richmond), and that he belonged to the Dudley family who figured much in history, or was sprung from the same stock they were."

A gentleman, signing his name, H. A. Butcher, in "London Notes and Queries" 3rd series, Vol. X, page 147, says

"A Wm. Dudley, who was married to a Jane Lutman, went to America in 1637 (should be 1639), Wm. had brothers, Edward, Daniel, and David.

A family of Lutmans lived at Wysborrowe Green, Sussex; "temp" of Elizabeth."

William Dudley[1].

Son of Dudley and Dudley.

Born at Richmond, formerly Sheen, in Surrey, England.

Married at Ockley, in Surrey, England, Aug. 24th, 1636, Jane Lutman, by Rev. Henry Whitfield, according to the parish register.

Resided at Richmond, Eng., Ockley, Eng., Guilford, Eng., and Guilford, Connecticut.

Died at Guilford, Conn., probably in Aug. or fall of 1683.

Children:

I. WILLIAM, b., at sea, June 8th, 1639; m., Mary Stowe, Nov. 4th, 1661, (She was living in 1702); died 1701, at Saybrook, Conn.

II. Joseph[2], b., at Guilford, Conn., April 24th, 1643; m., Ann Robinson, Oct. 6th, 1870; d., June 3rd, 1712.

III. RUTH, b., at Guilford, Conn., April 20th, 1645; m., June 20th, 1664, John Whittlesey, of Saybrook, Conn.

IV. DEBORAH, b., at Guilford, Conn., Sept. 20th, 1647; m., 1st, June , 1671, Ebenezer Thompson; 2nd, Thomas Scranton; died at Guilford, Oct. 1681. Another child, whose name is not known.

Remarks:

WILLIAM DUDLEY[1], was a farmer, as appears by his will, and the inventory of his estate.

His will, dated Dec. 22nd, 1676, and a codicil thereto, dated July 25th, 1683, were admitted to probate (probably at New Haven), and an inventory of his estate filed.

He made his mark to his will; but that does not prove that he could not write, as he might of been too sick to write; and his name appears to have been signed in full "William Dudley" to the "Plantaceon Covenant" or Compact which was signed by the original settlers of Guilford, Conn., a copy of which is set forth on a previous page.

Prior to coming to America, William Dudley[1], and his wife had been members of Rev. Mr. Whitefield's Church and congregation; and they continued to be members of his church, or the one he founded and established after coming to America.

William Dudley[1] was elected to, and held the office of Representative to the General Court, for Guilford, Conn.; and he held several other offices.

JOSEPH DUDLEY[2].

Son of William Dudley[1] and Jane (Lutman) Dudley.

Born at Guilford, Connecticut, April 24th, 1643.

Married Oct. 6th, 1670, Ann Robinson, daughter of Thomas Robinson.

Resided at Guilford, Conn.

Died at Guilford, Conn., June 3rd, 1712.

Children, all born at Guilford, Conn.:

I. JOSEPH, b., June 11, 1671; m., July 27, 1704, Abigail Hubbard.

II. BENJAMIN, b., June 11, 1671; m., Jany. 5, 1703, Tabitha Avered.

III. CALEB[3], b., 1673; m., June 23, 1700, Elizabeth Buck; died March 20th, 1730.

IV. JOSHUA, b., Dec. 16, 1674; m., Sarah Perry.

V. MILES, b., Dec. 17, 1676; m., Rachel Strong.

VI. WILLIAM, b., Oct. 18, 1684; m., Ruth Strong; died Feby. 28, 1761.

VII. ANNA, b., April 27th, 1687.

VIII. MARY, b., ; m., Joseph Wright, of Colchester, Conn.

IX. MERCY, b., ; m., Josiah Bartlett, of Northampton, Mass.

Remarks:

JOSEPH DUDLEY[2], was a lifelong resident of Guilford, Conn. He was a cooper, a farmer and also owned a saw mill which he bequeathed to his son Caleb Dudley[3]. He was a freeman, at Guilford, in 1669. He was chosen Deputy to the

General Court for several years; and was Town Clerk of Guilford for the years 1706-7.

He made a will, which was admitted to probate the 1st Monday of August, 1712, in the Probate Court held at New Haven, Conn.

CALEB DUDLEY[3].

Son of Joseph Dudley[2] and Ann (Robinson) Dudley.

Born at Guilford, Connecticut.

Married June 23rd, 1700, Elizabeth Buck, of Wethersfield, Conn., she died April 14th, 1738.

Resided at Guilford, and at East Guilford, Conn.

Died at Guilford, March 20th, 1730.

Children, all born at Guilford, Conn.:

I. THOMAS, b., April 23, 1701; died May 22nd, 1776.

II. CALEB, b., Nov. 20th, 1702.

III. RUTH, b., Dec. 28th, 1704; m., Mch. 9, 1732, Samuel, son of Daniel Evarts, of Guilford; died Apr. 13, 1736.

IV. DANIEL, b., April 3, 1707; moved to Bethlehem, Conn.

V. JOSIAH[4], b., Aug. 13th, 1709; m., 1738, Silence Dowd; died, Oct. 20th, 1755.

VI. SAMUEL, b., Dec. 11th, 1711.

VII. NOAH, b., Aug. 15th, 1716.

VIII. DAVID, b., Nov. 27th, 1718; died Feby. 17th, 1807; Rev. David Dudley Field, D. D., Cyrus W. Field and Judge Stephen J. Field are among his descendants.

Remarks:

CALEB DUDLEY[3], left no will. His widow, Elizabeth, and son Thomas, were appointed, April 6th, 1730, respectively administratrix and administrator of his estate.

The inventory, filed by them, shows that deceased left an estate valued at 2108 pounds.

From the list of property set forth in the inventory it would appear that Caleb Dudley[3] was both a cooper as well as a farmer.

JOSIAH DUDLEY[4].

Son of Caleb Dudley[3] and Elizabeth (Buck) Dudley.

Born at Guilford, Conn., Aug. 13th, 1709.

Married at Guilford, Conn., Silence Dowd, in 1738; she died April 4th, 1793.

Resided at East Guilford, Conn.

Died at East Guilford, Conn., Oct. 20th, 1755.

Children, all born at Guilford, Conn.:

I. JOSEPH[5], b., Dec. 20th, 1738.?; m., 1st, Prudence Field, 2nd, Diadema Norton; died, Dec. 1805.

II. ELIZABETH, b., ; m., Mr. Jocelyn.

III. JOSIAH, b., Mch. 12, 1743; d., unm., Feby. 1804.

IV. SILENCE, b., July 14th, 1745; m., Ambrose Graves (Son of Ebenezer). They removed to Sunderland, Vt. He died, Sept. 22, 1818; she died April 2, 1822; children, Artemisia, b., 1781; d., unm. Apr. 17th, 1874.

V. ANNA, b., June 7th, 1747; m., Apr. 27th, 1785, James (son of Stephen) Willard, of Guilford; he was b., Nov. 23, 1754, died July 15th, 1814.

JOSEPH DUDLEY[5].

Son of Josiah Dudley[4] and Silence (Dowd) Dudley.

Born at Guilford, Conn., Dec. 20th, 1738?

Married at Guilford, Conn., 1st, Feby. 18th, 1761, Prudence Field, daughter of Zachery Field, she was born in 1742, and died June 26, 1761, aged 19. m., 2nd, Jan. 22nd, 1762, at Guilford, Diadema Norton, daughter of Reuben Norton.

Resided at Guilford, Conn., all his life.

Died at Guilford, Conn., December 1805.

Child:

I. DARLING[6], b., at Guilford, Conn., Feby. 25th, 1774; m., Artemisia Stannard.

DARLING DUDLEY[6].

Son of Joseph Dudley[5] and Diadema (Norton) Dudley.

Born at Guilford, Connecticut, February 25th, 1774.

Married at Guilford, Conn., about 1795-6, Artemisia Stannard; she died at Lyons, N. Y.

Resided at Guilford, Conn., at (or near) Burlington, Vermont, (in the town of Addison) and Lyons, Wayne Co., New York.

Died at Lyons, Wayne Co., New York.

Children:

I. FANNY, b., at Guilford, Conn., m., Murray Waterman; died at Wolcott, N. Y.

II. MARY ANN[7], b., at Guilford, Conn., Feby. 28th, 1798; m., William Cogswell[6], at Burlington, Vt., May 7th, 1815; died at Attica, N. Y., March 30, 1876.

III. HORACE, b., at Guilford, Conn.; m., Malinda Hendricks; died at Wolcott, N. Y.

IV. HULDA, b., at Guilford, Conn.; m., Mr. Hayward; died at Marshall, Mich.

V. SOPHIA, b., at Guilford, Conn.; m., 1st, Mr. Hendricks, 2nd, Mr. Gray; died at Marshal, Mich.

VI. RUSSEL, b., at Guilford, Conn., probably; died aged 14.

VII. ARTEMISIA, died in infancy.

VIII. TWIN TO ARTEMISIA, died in infancy.

IX. CHARLES, m., Katherine ; died at Little Falls, N. Y.

X. HARRIET, ; m., 1st, George Morgan, 2nd, Aden Densmore; died at Rochester, N. Y.

XI. AMANDA; m., 1st, George Burleigh, 2nd, William Lines; died at Rochester, N. Y.

Remarks:

DARLING DUDLEY[6] resided from the time of his birth, until 1807, in Guilford, Conn. He then removed to Burlington, Vt., or (Addison, Vt., near Burlington), where he resided until after 1815. He then emigrated to Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., where he resided until his death.

The names of Darling Dudley's[6], wife and children; and who they married, and the places where they resided and died, do not appear in the "History of the Dudley Family," but were furnished by Mrs. Ellen A. (Cogswell) Wright, daughter of Mary Ann (Dudley)[7] Cogswell, and granddaughter of said Darling Dudley[6].

MARY ANN DUDLEY[7] (COGSWELL).

Daughter of Darling Dudley[6] and Artemisia (Stannard) Dudley.

Born at Guilford, Conn., Feby. 28th, 1798.

Married at Burlington, Vt., May 7th, 1815, Captain, William Cogswell[6], of Gilmanton, N. H.

Resided at Guilford, Conn., Burlington, Vt., Hancock, Mass., Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Perinton, N. Y., Pittsford, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y. and Attica, N. Y.

Died at Attica, Wyoming County, New York, March 30th, 1876.

Children:

I. MARY A., b., at Hancock, Mass., Nov. 25th, 1819; m., Hon. James G. Shephard; died Dec. 19th, 1876;

II. CHARLOTTE, b., Jany. 6th, 1822; died Oct. 22nd, 1822.

III. WILLIAM FRANCIS, b., Sept. 26th, 1824; m., Martha Breck; died, at Rochester, N. Y., Feby. 12th, 1905.

IV. NATHANIEL UPHAM, b., Aug. 14th, 1827; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7th, 1846.

V. ELLEN AMELIA[7], b., at Pittsford, N. Y., July 21st, 1841; m., at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 4th, 1865; William H. Wright; he died at Attica, N. Y., Nov. 10th, 1904.

Remarks:

MARY ANN DUDLEY[7], married William Cogswell[6], and therefore the list of Dudley ancestors, ends with her.

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